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No. 4.

STARTING WITH EGGS.

Five Dollar Prize Article.



THE SUBJECT under discussion, "Shall I buy eggs or stock to commence the poultry business," is a subject well worth studying. It makes considerable difference how a person is situated, which would be the better way for him.

The poultry on our farm was composed entirely of very common stock—a mixture of everything. I had had very good success with these, in a small way, but was never satisfied. I had the chicken fever very bad,—(and I haven't got over it yet, either). But owing to a lack of interest of other members of the family, and an unwillingness for me to spend the money to get into the business in the proper way, I kept on with the old fowls, and my fever kept getting worse, till one year circumstances changed, and I was able to gratify my longings for something better.

It was quite a study for me to decide what to do,—whether to buy a trio of nice pure bred fowls, or buy eggs. I wanted a white plumaged bird and one good for all purposes, but could not decide what breed to get. I finally decided that as I had made no preparation for extra stock and did not have room to keep them by themselves, I would begin with eggs.

The next question was, where to get the eggs. But chance settled that question for me, and I am not sorry that chance started me off with White Plymouth Rocks. A neighbor had a present of some nice, pure bred fowls. When she had eggs to sell she let them go very cheap. I purchased 100 eggs for five dollars. Result of the hatch was 62 chicks. Out of that number I had 22 very nice pullets, and one cockerel worth five dollars or more.

Owing to unfavorable circumstances these pullets did not commence laying until January, but from that on they did well. At least I called it well, for they did so much better than the common hens. They received the best of care, and paid it back in good profit for time and money spent on them. The eggs hatched well, and—what was better—the chicks hatched were very strong and healthy. Of the chicks hatched that season I raised over 400. About 200 of them were pullets, from which I selected a nice flock for myself, and had some nice ones to sell.—Those I sold to the butcher were much ahead of the old stock, bringing me nearly double the price. So I wish to add my word to those people who say, "Don't start the poultry business with mongrels, but get the best stock you can—either eggs or fowls, according to your circumstances."

If one buys stock in the fall, he needs to be well prepared with a building and

knowledge of how to feed for health, also, so the eggs will hatch well and produce strong healthy chicks. To my mind the success of the whole business depends on this one thing, feeding the parent stock properly. If one waits until spring to buy, his hens do not get to laying till late; chicks will not be old enough to make the best selection of breeders for next year, and he will be obliged to keep them into the winter, and must provide house room and feed; the pullets will not lay until late, so he will be paying out money continually without having any coming in. By buying eggs early your pullets get in laying order early; the surplus stock can be disposed of early, and you save feed, house room and time, giving what you do keep the advantage of more room and better care.

When a person gets the chicken fever they usually have it bad. If they haven't plenty of money to make proper preparations, I think the safest and cheapest way to commence is to buy eggs. My reasons are: Persons who have not had any experience usually think all they have to do in the poultry business is to whistle, press the button, sit down and take it easy, and see the money come in. In buying eggs, a person will commence in the spring when all things are most favorable. With the same amount of money needed to purchase a trio of fine fowls, one can buy about fifty or more first class eggs. All the preparation needed is to buy or borrow a few cheap sitting hens, place them in nests in any kind of cheap coop, (provided it is rain and rat proof), then when the hens are settled and contented, place eggs under them and wait for developments. To be sure you must have the hens ready before you get your eggs. But there isn't any lamp to worry about, or anxiety about taking care of eggs right, for you know the old hen will turn and air them properly, and will not roast them as an incubator might. The moisture question takes care of itself. If any kind of common sense is used a person may be quite sure of a good hatch. With care the chicks will grow and become nice birds, some of them, perhaps, prize winners worth all the money put into the whole business.

You have a number to choose from for next year's breeders, the remainder may be sold,

and the money used in fixing up for the future. In the meantime a person is interested in poultry, and will look the matter over, studying up what he likes and what he does not like, what he must do and what he must not do, in order to make it pay. By the time those chicks are grown he will probably find out whether he likes to take care of chicks, whether it is easy work, and whether he wants to confine himself to the detail work of the business.

If he decides that he does not want to keep at the work, he can sell his chickens and get back all they have cost him, and perhaps a little for his trouble. He hasn't any houses to stand idle, or old stock to dispose of at a loss. There has been very little money spent, consequently not much to lose. Besides he has had time to learn something by experience and study.

There are so many "ifs" in the way, it is hard to advise a beginner. According to my experience I would not hesitate to say—commence with eggs. I think a great many times when a beginner starts in the poultry business by buying stock, he is obliged to spend so much money getting ready that he hates to give up, even when he finds he does not like the work. He hates to lose what he has spent, and does not like to give up beat, so keeps on sinking money. There is no pleasure or profit in the business for such people. They get disgusted with the whole thing, and finally stop because they haven't any more money.

By commencing with eggs, they would have had a chance to test themselves, and gain an insight into the labor of the poultry business.

ELLEN A. DAY.

Farmington, Minn.

A BUYING EXPERIENCE.

Why I Started With Stock and Eggs Both, and How I Succeeded.



IN RESPONDING to the call for articles on whether to buy stock or eggs when starting in the poultry business, I will tell something of my experience in that line.

The question had always been a question to me. I had been breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks for some time both for eggs and broilers, and having become convinced that the White Wyandotte would more nearly meet my wants, I decided to make the change from Barred Plymouth Rocks to White Wyandottes.

This seemed a favorable opportunity to try the experiment by buying stock and eggs both, and if possible settle the question, at least in my own mind, and at any rate get some experience.

Accordingly, I purchased three pens of fowls from three different breeders, each pen containing ten hens and one cock, and bought also three thousand eggs from a fourth party. The hatching was practically all done in incubators, only a very few eggs being set under hens. In this way I was able to fix my dates exactly, and had the eggs I bought engaged to come along just fast enough to keep the machines going. The stock I bought was given the best of care, and the eggs laid were

set at the same time, in the same machines, only in a pedigree tray, and all chicks toe punched.

The breeding stock purchased cost fifty-five dollars, and the three thousand eggs one hundred and seven dollars, so that my breeding stock cost me about half as much as the eggs, or one-third of the total amount invested in stock and eggs.

Now as to results: Fully one-third of the stock when matured in the fall was from the eggs laid by the breeding pens bought at the start. This was practically due to the fact that the eggs bought were a very poor lot, the fertility in one sitting of three hundred and sixty eggs running less than 40% at the first test, and none of them running higher than 50%, while the home laid eggs from the stock I bought ran very high, and hatched strong healthy chicks.

This looks at first as if it was a pretty even thing, one-third of the stock raised cost fifty-five dollars, and two-thirds not quite twice as much; but there are other things to be taken into consideration. When the hatching season was over the one hundred and seven dollars worth of eggs were gone, while I still had my fifty-five dollars worth of breeding stock. Furthermore the greater mortality among the chicks hatched from the boughten eggs showed quite a little loss in feed buried, so that while

it is impossible for me to say exactly how much each lot of chicks cost, I am satisfied that I got more proportionally for my fifty-five dollars than I did for my one hundred and seven.

There are some things to be said on the other side, too. I think the eggs I bought were poorer than they should have been, for I have frequently set eggs shipped long distances that hatched better than this lot did, but the fact remains that a jour-



FIRST PRIZE BREEDING PEN AT BROCKTON, MASS. OCT. 1902.

ney is no benefit to an egg we wish to hatch. I have seen eggs hatch well after a long journey, and have seen home-laid eggs hatch poorly, but all things being equal, the less traveling an egg has to do before it is set the better. Exercise may be essential to the growing chick, but it certainly is not to the egg.

The experience of that season has led me to say that if I were going to begin again I should start with stock rather than eggs, for several reasons.

In the first place, this was my first experience in handling White Wyandottes, and it was a pleasure to me to see some mature birds of the breed I was going to work with; and in handling those breeding pens that spring I gained much experience with the breed that was of value to me, as my birds began to mature in the fall. Moreover I was enabled to advertise eggs for sitting at once and so had some little income from the start, which is always an encouragement, and this advertising paved the way to selling young stock in the fall.

There is also another important item to be considered. One of the hens I bought had quite a tendency to watery eyes, snuffles, etc., and she was put out of commission and none of her eggs set. Did the man of whom I bought the eggs to hatch take the same precautions? I presume not. At any rate when the fall round up brought to light a few slight colds and other physical defects, by far the larger proportions were in the stock raised from the eggs I bought.

I do not claim that by this one experiment I have settled the question for all time, nor do I expect everybody to agree with me. There are many things to be taken into consideration in trying any experiment, and one test is no proof.

As I said before, the eggs I bought were a poor lot, the whole three thousand running less than fifty per cent fertile. If they had been good eggs it might have made a very big difference in the result; but this is a chance we have always got to take in buying eggs for hatching in large quantities. We may get good eggs, and we may get poor ones. Hammonston went to pieces for want of good eggs, and while this is hardly a parallel case it is nevertheless evidence along that line.

I do not wish to condemn the practice of buying and selling eggs for hatching, because I have done both, and shall probably continue to; but I do think that where it is possible to do so you get more for your money when you buy stock. When my one hundred and seven dollars was all gone, I had about one thousand little chicks to show for it, while my fifty-five dollars worth of stock I had all the time, and the chicks from their eggs thrown in. I have always felt that I got a good deal more proportionally for my fifty-five dollars than I did for my one hundred and seven.

To a person already engaged in the poultry business and wishing to make a change as I did, I certainly recommend buying stock. In purchasing eggs in large quantities you are practically sure of getting some very poor stock. As a matter of fact the birds I selected from my young stock as breeders for another season were almost without exception from the stock I bought, and not from the eggs.

In order to carry out my experiment to a sure conclusion it was my intention to keep an exact account and so show in dollars and cents which method gave the best money result. This I am sorry to say I did not do, but anybody who has run a three hundred acre farm and raised fifteen hundred chicks as a side show will need no explanation.

H. A. HATHWAY,

Pembroke, Mass.

How Far Should a Business Poultryman Go in Answering Questions?



PERHAPS it is as well not to mention any names, though we do not suppose the breeder who sends us the letter would care if his own name were published in connection with it. This breeder sends a sample of a class of letters which he is constantly receiving, which reads in this special case, as follows:—
“Dear Sir:—I am ‘on the brink’ of going into the ‘chicken business’ on a small scale at first, and I want to ask some questions of you, knowing your ability from what I have read of you, and believing that you are an up to date poultryman, something that I have aspired to be ever since I was ‘knee high to a grasshopper,’ and which aspiration still clings to me (to be a successful poultryman).”

“I am a stenographer and bookkeeper for the above firm, and have a pretty lucrative position. Am twenty-five years of age and not afraid to work, especially around chickens; then is when I can hustle and work the hardest, as I have kept some in the city here for several years, but have none at the present time on account of lack of room.”

“For this coming year, beginning with April 1, I have leased a farm of some sixty acres, about two miles from town. This farm

“Furthermore, can you give me the approximate profit per head for a year, say, 500 hens? Could I take care of that many birds, giving them about two or three hours care in the morning, coming home to look at them at noon, and give them two or three hours care in the evening, and during the day have my mother look after them?”

“Kindly quote me your best prices on a pen or a yard of good stock, as that is what I want; also send me your catalogue.”

“Now I wish you would kindly give me your unbiased opinion as to the above, having the facts as they are, for which I shall be very grateful to you.”

“Thanking you in advance, etc., ———”

Says the man who sends us this letter:—“I do not remember of once where I have ever sold any stock to them (the writers of such letters) and know that last year I had one man who started a big plant and dictated great long letters to me, but when it came round to buying stock he went away and much to his ‘regret’ on his return found that his manager had ordered five or six cockerels elsewhere.”

“Now is a man justified in attempting to answer such a batch of questions as this? I

of questions in the letter quoted above which might with perfect propriety be asked of the editor of a poultry paper, from whom they would receive an answer, either giving the information or telling where to get it; though we must say that in this particular case it ought not to be necessary for our friend's correspondent to ask some of his questions at all. He claims to have “made a study of the business for years.” If he had he ought not to need special information on some of the points about which he inquires.

There is no more reason for writing to a breeder for information that it is the function of a poultry paper to give than there is for writing to an editor for prices of stock, etc. We get such letters occasionally. The writers of them are referred to the breeders.

If a breeder of poultry thinks his coops, his method of feeding, or any of his ideas on matters pertaining to the business, of general interest he generally manages to publish such things either through the poultry papers or through his circular. If he does not care to publish them it certainly is his right to refrain from doing so, and if he is a very busy man it is often his best policy to keep such things out of print and so avoid undesirable and burdensome correspondence with people who have no intention of doing business with him.

It would be better all around if people looking for information would be satisfied with what expert poultrymen offer and what the papers secure from them. The papers could get a great deal of useful matter from the breeders if they could only give them assurance that by complying with requests for statements of opinion on various subjects, descriptions of houses, coops, methods, matings, etc., they were not making themselves liable to a correspondence which they had neither time nor inclination to give their attention.

We think poultry keepers generally have been too generous in displaying their plants to visitors who are mere sight-seers, in showing their stock to improbable customers, and in replying to correspondence that is an imposition upon their good nature and their willingness to help others. A great deal is said (we think without sufficient reason) of the crookedness, etc., of poultrymen as a class. Much more might be said of their willingness to oblige and help others. In this the general disposition is to go much farther than they can afford to go. If one allows his willingness to oblige others in ways for which he knows he will never receive a substantial return to interfere with his work and to stand in the way of more desirable trade he is going beyond what his duty to himself and his business permits.

And it is a mistake to suppose that policy requires he should not offend those who thus transgress upon his time. Even such people are rarely favorably impressed by those who neglect better business to oblige them. When they are ready to buy they are far more likely to go to the man whose brevity in replying to them, and almost abrupt turning from them to the people who really wanted to do business with him, gave the impression that he had business to do and knew how to do it.

The man who dallies with them gives them sometimes a wrong impression of himself. His fault with them is in not taking the initiative. He is on his own ground, and the manner of doing things is in his own hands. His business rules should be made to suit conditions as he finds them and to facilitate doing business with people who want to do business. He should let those who want to do business some other way go elsewhere to do it.

By pursuing such a policy he may lose some trade, but he may save time enough to give more attention to more promising customers, and so in the end be no loser.



WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN.
Scored 84 as pullet, 84 as hen, Concord, N. H., Aug., 1902.
Owned by T. H. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.



WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.
Second at Beverly, Mass., Jan., 1902.
Owned by T. H. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.



WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLET.
First at Lewiston, Me., Dec., 1902. Score, 904.
Owned by T. H. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.

is right along a trolley road which leads direct to the city of my present residence, about ten minutes ride, and about twenty minutes drive, making it very handy for market purposes. We have a population of 40,000, with a curbstone market twice a week—one of the best in the state, and poultry at fair prices.

“Now I thought that this coming year I would raise about 500 chickens, either White Wyandottes or White Plymouth Rocks. The reason I have not selected the Wyandotte as my principal choice is from the fact that I have heard that they throw off-colored eggs a good part of the time. (Solid brown shelled eggs are preferable here). Is this correct? I want a utility bird, and as broilers I know they are better than the Rock from the fact that they are more plump and fuller breasted. How do they compare as layers? When should I begin to hatch for my winter layers? Have you ever kept White Plymouth Rocks? If so, how does the Wyandotte compare with it in regard to laying qualities and size of eggs? How many square feet of floor space do you allow for each bird? How about 6 ft? Is that sufficient for winter, or would that crowd them too much?”

“I feel within me the power to make a success out of the business, from the fact that I have made a study of the business for years. I have lived here all my life, am very well acquainted throughout the whole community, have very good market, and I know I can dispose of the stock if I can only produce it.

have all sorts of questions, how to make coops, how to make chickens lay, crates for shipping birds, and everything else. I wonder if a man is not entitled to some consideration even if he does cater to the poultry trade.”

We sometimes think that it is the fault of the poultrymen themselves that they are pestered by such correspondents. We do not mean by this that any one poultry breeder is directly responsible for such correspondence of this class as comes to him, but that each one has to suffer in some degree because poultrymen as a class have gone too far in such matters both in allowing visitors to take their time, and in answering questions which as between themselves and their correspondents are not business questions.

The best way to treat such correspondence is to pay no attention to the irrelevant matters in it, and answer merely those directly bearing on such business as might transpire between the parties, adding a line of explanation of failure to answer all questions. The sending of such letters to breeders is an imposition upon them, and not the less an imposition because in many cases the writers of them do not realize it. They ought to realize it. No one has a right to overlook the interests, or the convenience of others merely because it seems to suit him to do so.

It is no real hardship to these inconsiderate correspondents to leave them to find out things through other channels. There are a number

ROUP.

Bulletin 125, Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph Ont.

[By Prof F. C. HARRISON and Dr. H. STREIT, Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm].

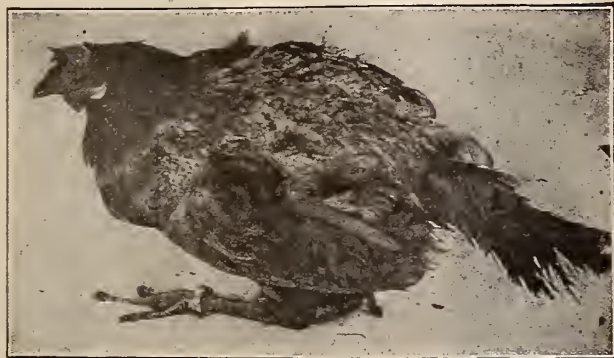


THE MOST widely spread and destructive disease affecting domestic fowls in Ontario, and perhaps in Canada, is commonly known as *roup*, canker, or distemper. By some the disease is called cancer of the mouth, throat, etc., or even by the name of fowl diphtheria; but all these different names are given to the same disease, according as some particular symptom is more or less prominent.

Economic Importance.—The economic importance of this disease is very great, as it is probably one of the greatest hindrances in the poultry business. The direct losses from the disease vary greatly in different epidemics. Thus, in a virulent outbreak, there may be many deaths in a short time; while in another, a flock may become infected and only a few birds die. Of much greater importance are the indirect losses; and these are apt to be overlooked by farmers or those who keep only a few fowl, and pay but little attention to them. The diseased birds recover very slowly; and they remain thin, anæmic, and unfit for egg production, fattening, or breeding—eating just as much as if they were normal, and living at the expense of their keeper.

General Condition of Rousy Birds.

The general condition of rousy birds varies very much. After the first symptom of the disease, which is usually a putrid catarrh from the



Hen, sixty-seven days after inoculation with *B. proteolyticus* and the day before death.

nostrils, the affected fowl is generally restless, separates from other members of the flock, becomes dull, cowers in the corner of the coop, or mopes in the corner of the pen, with its head drawn close to its body, and often covered with its wings.

If there is a severe discharge from the nostrils or eyes, then the feathers upon the wings or back are likely to be smeared with it, stick together, and after some time fall out; and the eyes are often shut, the lids being glued together by the sticky discharge from them.

A fowl in a sleepy condition, or moping as described, frequently rouses itself for a time, takes food, and especially water, and then gradually returns to the apathetic condition.

Many fowls having the disease in a chronic form, keep their normal appetite for a long time, and seem very little disturbed physically, whilst others, especially when the face or eyes become swollen, lose their appetite, grow thinner and thinner, and finally become too weak to stand or walk around, when they lie down and die in a few days. During the last stage, diarrhoea, with offensive yellow or green discharge, often sets in, and causes death in a short time.

Many poultry keepers assert that rousy birds show fever; and it is certain that the head is very often hot, but the body temperature is normal, or only very slightly higher than normal.

Special Symptoms of Roup.

By the term roup we generally understand a more or less putrid discharge from the nostrils, which lasts for weeks or even months. The disease often follows a common cold, to which fowls, especially young fowls and those of the more delicate breeds, are much predisposed.

In the first stages of roup, the birds often cough or sneeze, and the breathing is noisy, caused by the partial closing of the air pas-

sages, which become blocked with the discharge from the nostrils. When the air passages are entirely closed by the discharged products, the fowl has to open its beak in order to breathe.

Sometimes a yellowish cheesy-like mass forms in the nostrils, growing quickly and pressing the upper walls of the nose upwards; and if this mass is removed, an uneven bleeding surface is left, which forms a new cheesy mass in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

While many rousy birds show only the above mentioned symptoms, others become more seriously diseased. The face of rousy birds is very often swollen, especially between the eyes and the nostrils, and this swelling, which is hot and sore, sometimes grows into a tumor as large as a walnut—generally firm and hard. A bird in this condition is frequently found scratching at the tumor with its claws or wings, as if endeavoring to remove it. If the tumor grows on the inner side, towards the nasal passage, it forces the roof of the mouth downward, and the upper and lower beak are slowly pressed out of normal position, so the bird cannot close its mouth.

secretion is retained in the eye socket, it undergoes a change, becoming a yellowish, solid, cheesy mass of the same appearance as that found in the nasal tumor. This cheesy mass either forces the eyes out of its socket, or the inflammation entirely destroys it. These cheese-like masses form in one or two days, and may reappear after many daily removals.

All these affections described above may be localized on one side; but often both nasal passages and both eyes are affected at the same time.

Combined with the symptoms of roup above described, there often are patches of a grayish yellow exudation firmly adherent to the mouth, throat, etc. These patches are called "false membranes," and on account of their somewhat closed resemblance to the membrane which is formed in human diphtheria, it has been thought by some writers that the avian and human diseases are the same. Here, however, let it suffice to say that the weight of evidence is against this contention; but this phase of the subject will be more fully dealt with later on in this bulletin.

We may also point out that many poultry keepers who notice the false membrane on the throat and mouth of their fowls, regard the disease as quite different from the catarrhal form, and call it "canker," which is probably a popular form of the word "cancer."

Whether the disease is characterized by false membranes, offensive discharge, or cheesy masses, the cause is the same, as we have many times experimentally demonstrated.

At one or several places in the mouth or throat, these yellowish, smooth or uneven membranes appear, and either remain small and disappear after a few days, or grow thicker, spread, and become firmly attached to the mucous membrane; and if they (the false membranes) are removed, an uneven, bleeding surface is exposed, which looks like a true cancer.

After the appearance of the membranes, the adjacent submucous tissue sometimes becomes inflamed, and finally the growths are found to be similar to those so often seen at the side of the face,—containing solid cheesy matter in the center.

When the throat is blocked by these false membranes, the animal's breathing becomes abnormal, and the air passing through the throat produces loud noises. Gradually, the visible mucous membrane and the comb turn blue, and the fowl finally dies from suffocation.

The symptoms are much the same when the lungs are the seat of the disease. In dead rousy fowls we have often found the higher bronchial tubes completely filled with solid cheesy matter, which prevented the air from passing into the lungs.

Occasionally cheesy matters are found in the folds of the pleura, and in other situations.



Head of hen eight days after infection with a culture of the rous bacillus—a, cheesy matter.

The Course of the Disease.

The course of roup is usually of long duration. A simple, putrid discharge from the nose may stop in three or four weeks, and similarly false membranes may soon disappear; but generally the symptoms last for months. When the eyelids become swollen and tumors appear, the case is, usually

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213 - Egg Strain

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chronic. Affected birds may be better for a few days or weeks, and then become very weak again. Damp, cold weather usually intensifies the disease.

It is well known that fowls may be more or less sick from roup for one or even several years; and these birds should have the greatest care and attention, for they are generally the cause of new outbreaks. Once introduced, roup may remain in a flock for many years. The first cold and moist nights of the fall and early winter cause all kinds of catarrhs, which in many instances are followed by roup. Roup spreads rapidly in the winter time, and may attack from 10 to 90 per cent of the



Head of fowl twenty-two days after inoculation with a culture of the rous bacillus—*a*, false membrane.

fowls in a flock. Towards spring, the disease gradually disappears; during the summer months, a few birds remain chronically affected; and then the first cold nights give the disease a fresh start.

Young fowls and fowls of the fine breeds are especially liable to roup. While some poultrymen maintain that birds once having suffered from roup never take the disease again, most of the experimental evidence tends to show that no acquired immunity exists, as sometimes happens after other diseases. Some fowls are, however, naturally immune, and never take the disease. In the course of our own experiments, a white chicken which had never had roup, was inoculated with repeated and large doses of the rous germ, but without effect.

The Cause of the Disease.

Many opinions have been expressed as to the cause of the disease; and some of these have been based on scientific research, while others have been mere guesses. Some writers have thought that the disease is due to "protozoa," a low form of animal life; and others have isolated various bacteria from the disease tissues, which bacteria when grown in pure culture and introduced into healthy hens, have produced symptoms of the disease.

As roup, especially when located in the mouth or throat, resembles human diphtheria, it has been claimed that the well known organism of this disease, the *bacillus diphtheriae* of Klebs-Loeffler, is the cause of roup, or, as it is termed by some, "fowl diphtheria."

Statements have been made by European writers that outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in men, while at the same time poultry kept in the buildings in which the men lived were suffering from roup. They, however, do not state whether the roup commenced before the diphtheria, or *vice versa*, and they give no good reasons for supposing that the outbreaks were actually connected with each other. In fact, we must state that the cases referred to, of alleged transmission of chicken diphtheria to man on examination found to be mere assumption, due to ignorance of veterinary pathology.

In 1898, several articles appeared in the agricultural press, written by H. A. Stevenson, M. D., who said, "Roup is caused by a specific germ, which appears to me to be identical with the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus," i. e., the bacillus which causes human diphtheria; and in another place, he says, "I believe roup and diphtheria to be the same disease, a disease identical with diphtheria in man."

If the above statements were borne out by experiments, and found to be correct, we should have to demand the most rigorous treatment of diseased birds; for Dr. Stevenson takes the position that diphtheria may be spread by roup birds in exactly the same manner as tuberculosis is supposed to be spread by tubercular cattle.

These statements of Stevenson are, however, not based on careful experiments, and the human diphtheria antitoxin which he

recommended as a sure cure for roup, has been found to be absolutely worthless for that purpose.

The following experiments and observations may be cited under this head:

A student of Professor Tresholt's devoured diphtheritic membrane from fowls without contracting the disease; and Loeffler, the discoverer of the human diphtheria germ, and Colin were never able to produce diphtheria in fowls by inoculation with human diphtheria germs. Gratia and Lieneaux treated roup fowls with the human diphtheria antitoxin, and secured very poor results.

We have also ourselves made a large number of experiments with roup fowls; and in about 300 roup fowls that have come under our observation, we have never been able to isolate the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, i. e., the bacillus of human diphtheria. Roup fowls have also been again and again treated with diphtheria antitoxin without any result. Were the germs of human diphtheria and fowl diphtheria the same, the antitoxin would

certainly have affected the diphtheria in the fowl, since it is the best known remedy for diphtheria in man.

Further, we find that the diphtheritic membranes in man and fowls are different. That of the former consists of a fibrinous exudation, — granular material, pus corpuscles, and debris of epithelial cells, — and contains the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus in great numbers; and these can readily be stained by Gram's method.

The membrane

from fowls consists almost entirely of pus cells, some granular masses, debris of epithelial cells, (especially swollen nuclei of these), and bacteria; but among the bacteria we seldom find one that can be stained by Gram's method.

Roup fowls never show any of the symptoms caused by the bacterial toxin (poison secreted by bacteria), which usually follow an infection with the true diphtheria bacillus.

Hence we are bound to conclude, from the evidence here presented, and from other evidence we have at hand, but which space alone prevents us from presenting, that *Stevenson's theory is untenable, and that fowl diphtheria is never caused by the human diphtheria germ—the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.*

Results of Work at College.

In the present bulletin, only a brief summary of our work with roup birds can be given. Anyone wishing the full details of the experimental work may obtain them by writing to the college for the full report.

The first experiments were conducted to find out whether or not roup was an infectious disease; and for this purpose ten healthy fowls which had never been exposed to infection, were confined in a cage with diseased birds; and after varying periods of time, five of the healthy birds caught the disease. Fourteen healthy birds were then treated by rubbing a portion of the false membrane, or putrid nasal discharge from roup birds, upon

the normal or slightly scratched mucous membrane of the nose or eyes; and in this way two birds were infected with typical roup.

These experiments, therefore, show the infectious nature of the disease; but the degree of infectiousness was not large. We must, however, remember that when fowls are kept under natural conditions where they are subject to cold, etc., the infectiousness may be much increased.

Having thus shown that roup is infectious, the next step was to isolate the causal micro-organism, a task of some difficulty on account of the fact that the discharge from the nose, the false membrane, etc., is in close contact with and likely to be contaminated by the air and food which always contain large numbers of bacteria that find suitable material and favorable temperature for growth in the albuminous secretions of fowls.

Very many bacteria were isolated, but when inoculated into healthy chickens, they proved to be harmless.

In other infections, such as fowl cholera, etc., it is comparatively easy to isolate the causal organism, because it is found in the blood and organs of the diseased fowl; but in roup we find that, as a rule, the organs and blood are free from bacteria, or else if bacteria are present, they are harmless.

Without giving the results of a long continued series of fruitless examinations and experiments made within the last four years, we may say that at length we have isolated a germ which causes roup with all its varied symptoms. To this germ we have given the name *bacillus cacosmus* (ill smelling), and shall refer to it as the "roup bacillus." A technical description of the germ will be given in a more scientific paper at a later date.

Chronic diseases, of which we have an excellent example in roup, are notoriously hard to reproduce by the inoculation of healthy animals, because in most cases of sickness there must be not only the causal organism, but a lowering of the vital forces; and to get over the difficulty we used pigeons, which are easily infected, to increase the virulence of the causal organism, and thereby assist in the infection of hens. In this way

we produced roup in hens at pleasure by inoculation with the rous bacillus taken from roup pigeons.

The "roup bacillus" tends to penetrate the deeper layers of the mucous membrane or sub-mucous tissues. Hence cultures made from swabs taken from the false membranes very rarely contain the "roup bacillus," because the bacilli are retained in the depths of the animal tissue.

The "roup bacillus" is especially difficult to isolate in cases in which the bird has had the disease for a long time, as the tumors and false membranes contain very many other kinds of bacteria in large numbers. In our experiments, even when roup was produced in healthy fowl by inoculation with pure cultures of the "roup bacillus," the mucous discharge from the very beginning contained many kinds of bacteria.

The rous germs seem capable of remaining in a sort of dormant condition in the depths of the tissues for a long time,—so long that the fowls sometimes appear convalescent; suddenly, when the constitution is weakened by a cold or other causes, the rous germs become active and the rous symptoms reappear.

We have also found that roup, with all its varying symptoms, can be produced by the inoculation of healthy hens with the well known *bacillus pyocyaneus*, or green pus germ, which we have frequently isolated from roup birds. Hence it would seem that roup



Throat and bottom of the mouth of fowl with false membrane (*m*), fourteen days after inoculation with *B. pyocyaneus*.

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is simply a complex suppurative process; but, different from ordinary forms of suppurative, the pus in fowls appears in the form of a half or entirely solid, cheese-like, yellowish white mass, without any tendency to become soft or liquid, or to perforate the surrounding skin.

This may be proved by the injection of sterile turpentine (oil) into the eyelids, which gives rise to inflammation and the formation of solid cheese-like matter in the depth of the tumor.

Therefore, the cheesy masses must be regarded as pus.

To sum up, roup, or fowl diphtheria, canker, etc., is a complex of suppurative processes, taking place especially in the head of fowls. This suppurative may be caused by different species of bacteria, and these may be very wide spread (e. g. *pyocyaneus*), and thus an outbreak of roup may occur in a flock living in unsanitary conditions, without any previous introduction of the germs from elsewhere; but certainly this is the exception. More often the disease is spread by sick fowls introduced into healthy flocks. Germs generally are spread throughout a yard by means of the secretions, although these do not always contain the casual organism. The infected fowls are not very much different in their general appearance and condition at the beginning of the disease, and thus they often take food and water for a long time, contaminating the food, troughs and cups. As the germs cannot infect fowls so long as the mucous membranes are intact and healthy, the disease does not spread for a certain length of time, although the germs may be present almost everywhere in the yard. Then comes a change of weather, such as a cold night or the beginning of fall and winter,—and suddenly the infectiousness of the disease is increased and roup spreads rapidly among the birds. Unfavorable weather, which causes colds and other infections of the mucous membranes, directly opens the way for infection. But it is possible that the roup bacilli, having infected a number of fowls may gain so much in virulence as to be capable of entering into the tissues of the fowl without previous colds. Like colds, other circumstances which weaken the constitution of the fowls, such as unsuitable feed or feeding, unhygienic yards, bad water supply, etc., contribute towards the spread of the disease. Once present in a poultry yard, the roup-causing bacilli cannot be got rid of, unless by very careful disinfection; and this is valueless so long as any of the fowls are diseased; and, as we have already stated, fowls often remain affected with roup, carrying the germs in a semi-dormant state, for months or years.

It is possible that just one kind of bacillus, for example, our "roup bacillus," causes an outbreak of roup; or an outbreak may be caused, as here at the Ontario Agricultural College, by several species.

Treatment and Preventives.

As roup is not a specific infectious disease, that is, a disease caused by a single species of germ, it is almost impossible to prepare a preventive or curative serum. Hence this method of treating infectious diseases cannot be used in roup; and besides it would be very costly.

The germs of roup are not very resistant; they can easily be destroyed when present in cultures, or somewhere outside the animal; but in the animal tissue, they are very difficult to kill, because they penetrate into the tissue; and unless this too is killed, the germs continue living for a long time.

Roup may be cured by remedies, if the treatment is careful and judicious. Obstinate reappearing false membranes can be successfully treated by burning the diseased tissue with a strong acid (hydrochloric acid 50 per cent to 75 per cent), or other caustics, such as silver nitrate. If the eyes and nose are attacked, they have to be carefully washed, at least twice a day, with an antiseptic solution, such as 2 per cent horacic acid in a decoction of chamomile flowers, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution of corrosive sublimate. Thus the micro-organisms are killed, or, at least, the diseased products which are discharged are removed, and the irritation caused by them; also the transformation into large cheesy masses is prevented.

We had chickens badly affected with roup of the eyes, which were cured with horacic acid and chamomile. On account of the small-

ness of the nostrils and nasal canals, it is very difficult to get the antiseptic solutions into the nose and nose cavities; but it can be done with a small syringe. If this treatment is too troublesome, then the nostrils, at least, should be washed and opened several times a day, to allow the secretions to pass away. We have treated chickens for fourteen days by daily washing with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution of creolin and glycerine. After the washings, small plugs of cotton wool, filled with mixture, were placed in the nostrils and lachrymal ducts. This remedy did not cure the roup in the head, although the same mixture readily kills the roup bacillus in cultures in from 2 to 3 minutes. The greatest hindrance to a sure cure by remedies which have been used locally, is the ability of the germ to penetrate into the tissue and the many secondary cavities of the nostrils which cannot be reached by the antiseptics.

Another method of treatment which gives excellent results, especially in the earlier stages of roup, is the use of a 1 to 2 per cent of permanganate of potash. Fowls are treated in the following manner: the nostrils are pressed together between thumb and forefinger in the direction of the beak two or three times. Pressure should also be applied between nostrils and eyes in an upward direction. This massage helps to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes. The bird's head is then plunged into the solution of permanganate of potash for twenty or thirty seconds (see Fig.); in fact the head may be kept under the solution as long as the bird can tolerate it. The solution is thus distributed through the nostrils and other canals and has an astringent and slight disinfecting action. This treatment should be given twice a day and continued until all symptoms have disappeared.

If there are solid tumors in the eyelids, they should be opened so that the skin may bleed freely. The cheesy matter should be removed, and the surrounding membrane touched with a 5 per cent carbolic acid or silver nitrate solution, and then a cotton plug filled with some antiseptic solution, put into the cavity. The cavity has to be washed out daily with an antiseptic mixture, and a fresh cotton plug put in again to prevent the cavity from healing too quickly. We have cured chickens in this way in about a fortnight.

As all these methods of treatment demand a great deal of time and care, they cannot well be used for whole flocks, but the more valuable fowls may be treated in this manner. Farm-



Showing method of treatment of roup birds by immersion of the head in one to two per cent solution of potassium permanganate.

A YEAR'S ACCOUNT.

That is Not as Satisfactory to the Man Who Makes It As It Should Be.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have been a subscriber to FARM-POULTRY for more than ten years, and have got many valuable points from it, but this is the first time I have written you. I send you an account of my poultry work for the year 1902, and would like your criticism of the same, and that of any of your readers if they see fit to do so, in regard to the way I have cared for my fowl and chickens, and have you or your readers point out where I have done wrong, or where I could have done better. I do not feel satisfied that I have got as much out of them as I should, either in

eggs laid, or the number of chickens from the eggs set, or the chicks raised from those hatched.

To start from the beginning, I have kept fowl in a small way whenever I could, for the past twenty-five years—probably eighteen years out of the twenty-five; have always kept account of them, and made them pay a profit every year. I hope before long to make a living out of the business. Five years ago I bought the place where I now live, a place of 10 to 11 acres in Norfolk county, Mass., on the line of electric road, 5 miles from a town of 9,000, 2 miles from a 1,000 and 1 mile from another 1,000 village. Three-fourths of my eggs are sold at the house to grocers or

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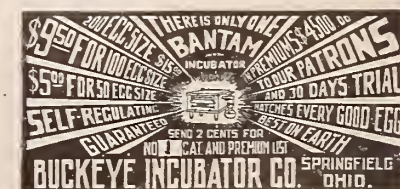


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A VALLEY FARM WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

marketmen. The fowls and chickeus are sold at the house to a party that makes a business of buying and dressing for the Boston market.

My hen houses consist of one scratching shed house built in 1898 from plans that were in FARM-POULTRY, I think in 1897. I first built a house of four sections for 100 fowls. Two years later built two sections more, making room for 150, and late last fall built two sections more, making room for 200. I also have three small houses that will care for 12 each, and a part of a carriage house that will take 25 more. Under part of my house built last fall I have an incubator cellar 10x16 feet that I intend to have a machine in before long. I have three brooders of the Peep-o'-Day make. I have yards for my long house on the north side 18x130 feet, set with peach and plum trees that give some shade. Hen house is built of native pine boards matched, covered with tar paper, then Neponset red rope paper, and well painted. The ground is sandy loam, and dry enough. I have had water in my house three times for a day or so at a time. It came in when the heavy snow was melting, and I was not at home to do an hour's shoveling. I work in a factory and leave home at 6.30, and return at 6.30, except Saturday, when I get home at 4.30.

My fowls are pure bred White Wyandottes. A number of them will score 90 to 94 points. I keep track of my matings and chickens, and do not mate brother and sister or father and daughter.

My annual balance is as follows:—

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1902.	
1 cock, 15 cockerels, 88 hens, 51 pullets, @ 60 cents each	\$98.00
Feed for the year cost	296.53
Paid for incubating chicks	10.90
	\$200.43
Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1902.	
4 cocks, 26 cockerels, 86 hens, 126 pullets, @ 60 cents	\$145.20
Received for eggs sold and eaten	376.97
Received for fowl sold and eaten	98.83
	\$621.00
Making a gain of \$220.55.	
I kept account of the eggs laid by the 88	

hens and 51 pullets, which was 14,726. Also kept account of the hens when one died, was sold or killed to eat, and at the end of the year figured out the average number for the year, which was 117½ hens, making an average of 125 eggs per hen for the year, which is a good many eggs less than 200 per year, which many people make their hens lay. I want to get the 200 out of mine, but could hardly expect the above lot to do so, as 88 were hens that had been laying a year or more, and 51 were pullets that had been laying some from September to December 31st. The total eggs laid for the year, which includes the 1902 pullets, which laid their first egg September 29th, was 16,489. I used 1,390 for sitting for myself, leaving a total of eggs to figure on of 15,099, or 1,258 3-12 dozen; of these 1,097 8-12 dozen were sold at an average price of 27½ cents, and 160 7-12 dozen for incubation at 45 cents per dozen. The eggs used by my family were figured at 27½ cents. Fowls that the family eat were figured at the price they would have brought if they had been sold.

The \$296.55 for feed is feed that I bought. We had several barrels of small potatoes, apples, loose cabbage, and other waste from the garden that was not figured at any price; also a good many gallons of milk, as we keep a cow, sell a small quantity of milk, use all we want, and the balance goes to the hens and chickens, the chicks having the first chance. To offset the milk I use grain for the cow out of that bought for the hens, and call it that one will balance the other.

I do not figure the hen manure, as I use that on the land, and the fowls get some benefit from that in the way of feed, such as clover. I have a machine and cut my own clover. I raised six barrels of mangles that I am now feeding to the hens at the rate of a bushel a week. They also have a bushel a week of second quality apples. I keep oyster shells before them all the time, water them once a day, clean the droppings boards once a week, feed them mash in the morning about 6 o'clock the year around, and any one that did not know would be surprised to see that nearly all the fowl will get off the roost and come into the scratching sheds to eat in the winter as soon as they see me coming with the lantern and feed pails.

The mash is made up of hot water, (what spare milk and table waste we have goes into the hot water) about 6 qts. of cut clover. 8 qts. bran or shorts, 8 qts. corn meal, and 1½ qts. best beef scraps. This is mixed so it is dry and crumbly and weighs about 40 lbs. The afternoon feed about 3 to 5 o'clock weighs about 30 lbs., is corn, cracked corn, wheat or oats, or usually two kinds mixed, and fed in the litter in the pens; this is what I am feeding Dec. 31.

I do the morning feeding, my son does the watering and the weekly cleaning. I carry the afternoon feed to the houses, and my daughter feeds them when it is time. My daughter also feeds the chicks when they are small, their three feeds in the middle of the day, and waters them as often as they need it.

My eggs hatched poor last spring, the 1,390 set giving me but 370 chicks. Of these I raised 250; my first chicks hatched March 25, my last May 22. When the chicks are small they are fed five times a day, Johnny cake when they are very small, cracked corn and wheat, and oat meal as soon as they will eat it, grit where they can get it. When they get to eating so much Johnny cake that it is too much work to make it, they have mash once or twice a day. As they get a little older I keep cracked corn and wheat before them all the time in feeding boxes. They have free range to get all the green feed they need, and what bugs and worms they can find. I lost a few chicks by their having such free range that they got into the street and the electric ran over them.

The feed bought for the year was:
122 bushels cracked corn, at 67½ to 75 cents.
26 bushels corn, at 72½ to 80 cents.
88 bushels corn meal, at 67½ to 75 cents.
42 bushels oats, at 47 to 66½ cents.
2 bushels oat feed, at 65 cents.
3,300 lbs. bran or shorts, at \$1.10 to \$1.30 per cwt.
1,800 lbs. wheat, at \$1.45 to \$1.80 per cwt.
1,200 lbs. beef scraps, at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per cwt.

300 lbs. oyster shells, at 55 to 58 cts per cwt.
70 lbs. green cut bone, at 2½ cents.
100 lbs. granite grit, at 70 cents.
16 lbs. oat meal, at 3½ cents.

The 100 lbs. grit may seem small, but I had my houses filled with good sand in the fall, so I do not think the fowl suffer for the want of grit.

I sold my first cockerels July 26,—14 that weighed 65½ lbs., and brought 20 cents per lb. The last I sold brought 12 cents per lb. The old fowl sold for 9¢@10¢. Although my fowl are pure bred White Wyandottes, I do not get much out of the fancy part of it, as I do not advertise or make much of an effort to sell eggs or fowl, as I do not have time to attend to the packing and shipping of them.

H. W. R.

So far from being dissatisfied with that report, Mr. R. ought to be pleased with it, and may well be proud of it. It is the figures which result when we find the difference between expenses and receipts that tell the story. These show that the poultry added over \$200 to the income of the family for the year, the value of the stock meantime increasing over 50%.

Evidently what causes Mr. R. to be dissatisfied, is his small average egg yield as compared with some he hears and reads of, and he seems to think that 200 egg averages are common. As a matter of fact they are extremely rare. A great deal of the talk of 200 egg hens, is nothing but "glittering generalities," and so far as I know, there is not a

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single such record substantiated by anything but the word of the interested party who claims it. If a fancier reports phenomenal scores for his stock, scored privately by himself or someone employed for that purpose, other fanciers simply laugh at him. Yet his "records" are really less extravagant than the phenomenal egg report.

As readers of this paper know, I have been decidedly conservative in the matter of crediting stories of phenomenal egg yields. Perhaps some of them know that for that attitude I have been described in all sorts of complimentary terms. But the more I learn about the people who report these phenom-

enal records the less confidence I place in them, except for the occasional individual hen, or for the occasional very small flock given unusual care. It is not necessary to mention names here, but let me say that when in regard to several other matters I have unmistakable evidence that a man is not truthful, I do not feel that I am doing him any injustice when I decline to accept as correct his statements of big egg yields in his flock.

The hatching report Mr. R. gives is not so satisfactory, yet it is not much below the average for the past two seasons—that is, the average for early spring hatches.

THE CASE FOR THE R. I. REDS.

Mr. Baerman Replies to Mr. Duston.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—In your issue of the 1st inst., you publish Mr. Arthur G. Duston's reasons for the "wonderful popularity" of the White Wyandottes, and you remark that "Mr. Duston's summing up of the reasons for White Wyandotte popularity is in some respects a challenge to the breeders and advocates of some other varieties," which you "imagine some of them will not be slow to take up."

Will you, then, permit the writer to enter a mild protest against this part of Mr. Duston's article: "I might also speak of the several varieties that have come in during the past few years to demand the attention of the fancy—such as the Buffs and the Reds—how one season has sufficed to show that the White Wyandottes, and they only, would satisfy the general public."

It is likely the Buff breeders will not suffer their favorites to be put down in such a summary manner, and the writer would merely warn people to be on their guard and do a little investigating, before they accept as against the "Reds," that statement that the White Wyandottes, and they only, will satisfy the public.

The Rhode Island Red is a better table fowl than the White Wyandotte, being better flavored and more juicy, with fully as much breast meat, and it can be bred as large as the Wyandotte—in fact, larger—and it has a skin of richer yellow than one finds in the very White Wyandottes, with pin feathers no more conspicuous than in the Wyandotte.

Then the Red is ahead of the Wyandotte as a layer, both in the number and size of eggs produced. This the "general public" already knows, and if the Red has lacked the popularity of the Wyandotte, the reason could probably be found in the want of uniformity of type in the former.

But if Mr. Duston attended the New York show this year, and stood for a few minutes near that display cage in the center of the Garden, and heard the remarks of the "general public," he must have realized that the Reds had made a long stride toward the popularity which had perhaps been denied them on account of uneven type. And had he accompanied the "general public" around to the other exhibits—some forty in all—so nearly alike that only an expert could find any difference, and had he heard all that was said of the beauty of the birds, he, knowing the wonderful utility qualities of the Reds, might have felt some concern for his Whites, in case the "general public" should discover that the time had come when someone could produce any number of birds just as beautiful and just as uniform as these.

As a matter of fact, an effort is being made (and it can hardly fail) to have at least two hundred birds just as good, or better, in the next New York show, and if all friends of the glorious Reds will take hold now, it will indeed be true that one season will suffice to place their beautiful birds so high in popular notice that Mr. Duston must needs get his proofs together, if, another year, he makes such unqualified assertions in derogation of the Reds.

F. D. BAERMAN.

Dunellen, N. J., Jan. 19, 1908.

UTILIZING THE DROPPINGS.

Fertilizing Value of Hen Manure.



HEN MANURE varies greatly in composition—depending on what the hens eat, what is used with it under the perches, and how it is kept.

On the average a ton will compare about as follows with other manures. Pounds in one ton:

	Nitrogen.	Phos. acid.	Potash.
Hen manure.....	23½	58½	32½
Barnyard manure	10	7	12

Some samples of well dried hen manure will contain nearly twice as much nitrogen as this, but this is fair for an average sample. You will see that a mixture of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 of acid phosphate, and 70 of muriate of potash, will give all the plant food that the chemist finds in a ton of hen manure. Yet we have never been able to make the chemical mixture equal the manure in crop results. Evidently the crop finds something that is lost to the chemist. It would add little of value to the manure to mix it with plaster, for that contains no plant food that the corn is likely to need. The plaster dries out the manure and holds the nitrogen, and thus helps it. Instead of adding sand why not mix chemicals with it and thus make a fair fertilizer? The manure must first be crushed or ground fine and well sifted so it will mix thoroughly. A Connecticut farmer

mixed 656 pounds of hen manure, 1,049 of acid phosphate and 295 pounds of muriate of potash. This was analyzed and found to contain only 0.64 per cent of nitrogen, 7.69 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 7.71 of potash. There should be more nitrogen than that. We suggest 500 pounds hen manure, 200 of nitrate of soda, 250 muriate of potash, and 1,050 acid phosphate as a fair fertilizer for corn. Many farmers are content to drop a handful of the hen manure around each hill of corn. We think it will pay to mix the chemicals with it.—*Rural New Yorker*.

More About Mixing Hen Manure.

The above clipping we took from a recent copy of the paper to which it is credited. In the current issue of the same paper we find the subject taken up again, beginning with this note from a subscriber:

"Last spring you gave me a formula for mixing a fertilizer, with hen manure for a basis. It made my garden the wonder of these parts. There was only one objection to it—the bother and offensiveness of drying and breaking up the hen manure. My gardener told me it took away his appetite, and on investigating, I found that the fine dust not only took my appetite, but almost my breath as well. Now, couldn't I take the 800 pounds of hen manure, 600 pounds acid phosphate, 200 pounds muriate of potash, 100 pounds nitrate of soda, and 300 pounds bone meal—your

formula—and make a compost of them on a cement floor, using earth or land plaster as a filler to hold the nitrogen, and sprinkling water enough on the mass to reduce the lumpy hen manure fine enough to broadcast?"

To this the reply made is:—

"Let us see what this mixture contains:—

	Nitro- gen.	Phos. acid.	Pot- ash.
800 pounds hen manure,	9½	15	13
600 pounds acid phosphate,	..	84	..
200 pounds muriate of potash,	..	..	100
150 pounds nitrate of soda,	24	..	..
250 pounds bone meal,	9	66	..
Total,	42½	162	113

"In proposing this mixture we assumed that garden soils are usually rich to begin with. It is also true that hen manure gives return out of all proportion to the amount of soluble nitrogen which the chemists find in it. We suggested bone meal because it provides a third form of nitrogen in addition to that in the nitrate and hen manure, and also another form of phosphoric acid. The chief reason why this mixture made that garden a 'wonder' was the fact that a heavy dressing of it was used. No damp compost will ever be equal to the fine, dry powder. It will not be possible to obtain such a perfect mixture of the chemicals where they are put into a compost. As the manure is watered there will be some loss of ammonia. The dry and sifted hen manure mixes well with the chemicals, and can be scattered evenly over the ground—still the compost will give good results, though you will be obliged to use more of it in order to obtain the results which the dry mixture gave you. There can be no doubt about the bother of mixing any of the dry chemicals. That is one reason why 'home mixing' is not likely to become more popular. We still believe, however, that the most economical way to handle hen manure is to dry and fine it and mix with the chemicals. The following statement is made by a Pennsylvania farmer who uses hen manure alone with good results:

"I scrape off the platforms every other day into an old potato crate with a scraper made of corner piece such as used in slatted potato crate, 18 inches long, with a two-foot handle. The scraper has a wire nail driven every half inch, and the head cut off, leaving half an inch of nail projecting. After the droppings are scraped off I sprinkle sand upon the roost platform; this form of scraper leaves the sand, and it will have to be used only once a week. The sand prevents droppings from sticking to the platform. Land plaster or superphosphate would be better, but I cannot buy them here at figures that I think would pay. I spread the droppings evenly; that is, I do not make a conical heap in the manure shed. This prevents heating. Gypsum or dissolved rock in some form would be very beneficial if there is danger of heating, and these were needed by the soil. If they were not needed dry muck could be used to fix the ammonia that would be liberated in heating. Many use lime, but this should never be used in connection with any manure unless it is the day it gets mixed in the soil. In April, when the dry spring winds blow hard, I take the manure fork and turn the droppings over every few days with the door and windows open. This gets rid of much moisture. Just before planting I sift the manure with a sieve 2½ by 4 feet with the sides extending for handles. This is laid over a large box generally. The meshes of this sieve have 2½ spaces to the inch. For the Eclipse corn drill or planter the meshes could be half an inch, but I use hen manure with my Empire grain drill, and the meshes should be one-third inch, for the feed is in bottom, and clogs up easier than the Eclipse, which feeds from the top. By the sifting the lumps and most of the feathers are removed. Any stray feathers that get through the sieve can be picked out when filling up the hopper or drill. In buying these two implements I searched out the ones that would use hen manure as well as commercial fertilizer."

We think a good many readers of F.-P. will find the information reprinted above useful.



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As Used for the Cure of

ROUP AND CATARRH

First remove the sick bird from the flock to a clean, dry comfortable place, having plenty of sunlight, with good ventilation, but where there will be no draughts. Give each bird one Red Roup Cure Pill, morning, noon and night, and put a teaspoonful of Red Roup Cure Liquid to each quart of drinking water, putting it near the bird to drink at will. Indorsed by hundreds of poultry raisers.

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C. B. TRAVIS.

Autobiographical.



MY INTEREST in poultry culture began when a little boy, I bought a pair of Chittagong chickens of a dentist, Dr. Fitts, in Holliston, and brought them home from the village, a mile and a half, in a two quart tin pail, and gave them the best to be had on a large farm. They were pure bred beauties. From this beginning I raised chickens enough to pay my first college bills in 1860.

Ten years later, when I had a home of my own, I began again with a Brahma hen and twelve chickens. Since that time my poultry culture has proceeded on the lines originally planned. To combine health and recreation has been my main object. The White Leghorns and, up to a few years ago, the Light Brahmas have been my favorites.

From twenty-one White Leghorn pullets, between Jan. 1, and Oct. 1, 1876, I had 3,560 eggs, which was a daily average of above thirteen for the whole time.

From Jan., 1884, until Jan., 1903, my flock of White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, that I substituted for the Brahmas three years ago, has produced, according to my daily record, 85,638 eggs. The flock has ranged in number from twenty to eighty-six.

Have won prizes at Worcester, Faneuil Hall, and in the Boston shows on birds exhibited, and in eight years have taken twenty-six, mostly first prizes, on eggs exhibited at Faneuil Hall and in the Boston show. Have sent birds to Texas and to British Columbia, and eggs as far as Utah.

The branch of poultry culture I have had in view has been to combine utility and beauty; they go together, if only pure bred stock is handled.

As a novice my best helps have been John C. Bennett's poultry book that I bought in 1852, FARM-POULTRY, of which I have complete files, and valuable advice kindly given by veteran breeders, whose stock I have studied.

My most formidable obstacles have not been lice or disease, from which I have suffered my little, but cats and rats. By allowing the hens full freedom with the chicks by day, I have solved the problem of the cats, and by allowing the rats free access to the coop at night, the hens and brood of course shut in, the rats are kept at bay.

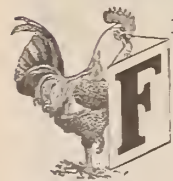
Finally, if I was to begin again, I would confine myself to one, or at most, two breeds; would start with the very best stock to be had, and try to work out an ideal.

C. B. TRAVIS.

Brighton, Jan. 31, 1903.

UNACCLIMATED STOCK.

One Breeder's Experience With It.



FROM a gentleman in the far west who was one of the writer's first customers when he first engaged in the poultry business, we have a long letter from which we quote, omitting names of persons and places, or when necessary designating them by letters, which for the benefit of persons disposed to speculate about the identity of the parties, we may as well say here are not initials of their names. Our correspondent says, in part:

"A few years ago I concluded I would make a specialty of Buff Wyandottes. I bought a trio of A. I succeeded very well with them. They were hardy. I had hens that year that hatched every egg and raised every chick. I did not like the color—too much of the R. I. Red, with black in hackles, wings and tails. That year I also had a sitting of eggs from — from which I raised a fine cockerel which I used at the head of a pen the next season.

"That season I had a cockerel from X. at the head of another pen of pullets of my first stock. I also had a pair from Y. That season I began to have trouble. From the yard headed by the Y. cockerel the eggs hatched pretty well, but I could not raise half the chicks, and the Y. pullet died during her first hatching.

"From the yard headed by the X. cockerel I got a very few chicks. I sold him for just half of what he cost me. In about a month the buyer shipped him back to me, and I refunded his money. He said he was no good and would not tread the hens.

"The Y. stock suited me in every respect except as to hardiness. I understood that X. had had Y. blood, and that Z. stock also had Y. blood. To try and find hardy stock of the Y. blood I last year got eggs as follows:

	Eggs.	Hatched.	Raised.
From Y.	60	19	9
From B.	30	19	8
From C.	30	4	0
From H.	15	7	4

I also had eggs as follows:

From P.	30	4	1
From S.	15	5	4
From Z.	13	4	2
From K.	30	21	19

From the above you will see that K.'s stock only made a respectable showing for fertility and hardiness. Last season I got a cockerel from Z. which was a total failure. I wrote K. for a male bird a year old to take the place of the Z. bird, but got no reply from him.

"I thought I would go back to my original source of supply, and ordered a bird of the successor of A., who had died in the meantime, with result as per inclosed letter. There seems to be trouble now in that stock. I wrote to G., who has been associated with Y. in breeding, thinking his stock might be hardier. I enclose you his reply. I sent him the money. The trio arrived in due time. Their weights on receipt were as follows,—cock 6½, hen 5½, pullet 4½. All were rattling in the throat. The cock had his mouth open. The cock and pullet seemed to be right after a couple of days. The hen was very bad for fifteen days, but seems now to be much better. It looks like a very unstable foundation on which to build a substantial structure. I don't feel that those eastern people have given me good goods for good money. I am greatly discouraged and feel like throwing up the sponge."

To take up the points in the experience of this correspondent, who for convenience we may call G., we begin with his experience in hatching eggs bought from eight different parties. Most of these eggs were shipped clear across the continent, requiring quite a full week from the time they were packed to the time they could be put under hens. The results noted are about what would be expected under the circumstances. It may be that some of the eggs would not have hatched well under any circumstances, but if I were to ship eggs from matings which having accidents during the period of incubation I could almost absolutely depend upon to give me from 9 to 13 chicks from every 13 eggs set at home, to eight different parties on the Pacific coast and in the Rocky mountain region, I would expect the report of results to be as varied and as often unsatisfactory as they are in Mr. G.'s report. Hatching under such circumstances does not fairly test the vigor of the stock.

Next take the case of the unsatisfactory male bird bought of Z. This bird was ordered by Mr. G. on the 11th of March, 1902. His order reached Z. March 17th, and the bird was shipped a few days later, arriving at his destination only a few days before the first

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of April. With regard to this bird Mr. G. wrote to Z. in October last, and received this reply:—

"You have had tough luck indeed with your eastern purchases. However, from the fact that they all turned out very similar, would suggest that the trouble may not be at this end entirely. Personally I have shipped eggs to nearly or quite every state in the union, as well as to England, with first rate success in some instances, and with poor success in others, so that there is really nothing to guide one in knowing why in some instances good success was obtained and in other instances poor success.

"It would seem to me that it might be a good idea to make what purchases you might

The position of referee in such cases is one I do not care to assume, first because I haven't the time to go into both sides of such cases as fully as is necessary in order to arrive at a decision fair to both parties, and next because I conceive that the proper function of an editor in such cases goes no further than a general statement of facts bearing upon the points in controversy, the purpose of such statement being partly to enable the parties to the particular controversy to either get together or get apart without mutual ill will, and partly to help others to avoid such controversies.

If the bird shipped by Y. to G. in March was then an immature bird, he ought not to have been shipped except for what he was. How the case stands in that respect, I do not know, but would infer that at any rate he was less mature than G. wanted or expected him to be.

But, taking an immature bird at that time of the year, G. ought not to expect to get results from him as a breeder. Such a bird might even, under the circumstances stated, give very good results, but it very rarely happens so. Further, a mature bird shipped that distance at that time of the year and put right into the breeding pen would be very unlikely to give satisfaction. If he fertilized the eggs well, it would generally be found that his chicks lacked vitality, and that such lack of vitality would become manifest at some period of growth—not always in the early stages.

The test for fertility which Mr. G. made last fall has no particular bearing on the case, because an old male, no matter what his history, is likely to be infertile at that season. This bird may be valueless as a breeder, but that fact cannot be fully demonstrated unless he should next season prove infertile, even though apparently in excellent breeding condition.

The advice which Y. gives G. about buying in the fall is good advice, and that is the only way I know of in which one can be at all sure of getting satisfaction from stock purchased a distance from home. Not all stock purchased will become acclimated and give good results in breeding, but such birds, bought in the fall or early winter, as come to the breeding season in good vigorous condition, are fairly reliable.

The cases of the cockerel bought from X., and the pair first bought from Y. are similar to that we have just discussed.

Circumstances were against the birds, and there was hardly a chance in twenty of their giving satisfaction as breeders.

In the case of the last trio purchased from Y., the cock bird is far too much below weight. The birds would naturally lose something in going a long distance, and the short weight of the hen and pullet might pass on.

that account, but the cock is too much under weight. But here comes the question of how he was represented. The letter describing him says nothing about either his size or his weight. The birds were offered Mr. G. at a special price because of his hard luck. I do not infer from his correspondence that they are unsatisfactory except as to weight and condition. Considering the distance the birds had to go, and the possible vicissitudes of so



POULTRY YARDS OF J. H. GAMBRIL, JR., Frederick, Md.

desire from year to year in the fall so that the birds would have ample time to become acclimated before the breeding season. This it seems to me would be the better way to secure new blood which should breed as well with you as here in the east.

"So far as the lack of vitality is concerned here in the east, would say that it has not been noticed with any of the breeders that I am acquainted with, and I do not think that breeding for show purposes has anything to do with the lack of vitality. It certainly has not with me, and to judge from the strong, healthy birds shown by our competitors, should judge they were having no trouble in this direction."

To this letter Mr. G. in turn replied, in part: "Referring to my letter you will find I was not pleased with the cockerel you sent me. On account of his immaturity I put him with only two or three hens last season, but got nothing from him. To fully test him I put him with eight pullets a month or more before they commenced laying. They are now laying from five to seven eggs a day. I have saved all their eggs and put them in a Cyphers incubator. I have made three tests, all with the same result. A week ago I put in forty-eight eggs. Last night I tested them all out, and sold them this morning to the store. They tested them as usual and accepted the



MR. GAMBRIL'S BREEDING PEN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

whole lot without a word of comment. I think you should replace the cockerel with a bird that can give me service. My experience with this one has cost me dearly. He has cost me \$15 cash, besides the loss of service, which is the most important item."

The letter concludes with a statement of Mr. G.'s willingness to leave the matter to the writer to decide as to what was fair and just between the parties.

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A Query.

I have four pens of pullets, pure bred Leghorns, snowy white, which have given every promise of egg yield; But they suddenly have ceased—their production has decreased, And the mystery as yet is not revealed.

I found their first white, shiny egg October twenty-third, And others followed quickly in its wake; But they now are "farrow," sure, and I cannot them allure, So a remedy I ask for pity's sake.

In the morning I prepare a mash of middlings, bran and milk, And of course the indispensable meat meal; But they simply look aggrieved at the food they have received, And were they pigs, I know there'd be a squeal.

At noon they get a bit of wheat, a pint for ev'ry twelve, Which isn't overfeeding, I feel sure; They eat this with avidity, succeeded by placidity, Exasperating one beyond endurance.

At night I fill them up with grain, as all their crops attest, For green they have variety galore; Their litter is chopped millet and corn fodder of the best, Which ought to make them lay forevermore.

Now is it inactivity that causes fowls to "strike"? And is there such a thing as too much care? In next Topics please devote a few lines to this key-note And my watch-word in the future, spells "Beware."

I omitted this statement, that they have lots of grit, And oyster shells they also have near by; Yet these obstinate biddies refuse to do biz, And I really would like to know why.

I've studied o'er this matter and I have a strong surmise, (Since the youngsters don't appreciate their food) And I'll wager last year's hat that those birds, perhaps, are fat, For the litter is too "rich" for Leghorn blood.

—Mrs. H. C. HUYCK, in Poultry Topics.

New Born Chicks

require a special food adapted to their weak condition. Prepare their stomachs for work by starting them on

WYANDOTTE Ever-Ready CHICK FEED.

It avoids little chick ailments. Is safe, nutritious and a balanced ration. The growth and vigor of chicks will amaze you. Car loads of it sold last year. You should test it. Write us the name of your local dealer and we'll send you direct a free sample.

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Buff Wyandottes

A RECORD --- Not a Prospectus

During the past four years exhibiting at New York and Boston, we have won more first prizes than all competitors combined, nearly three times as many first prizes as any one competitor.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 1899.
1 Cock; 1st Hen; 1, 4 Cockerels; 1 Pullet; 1 Pen.
BOSTON, MASS., 1900.
1 Cock; 1, 4 Hens; 2 Cockerels; 3, 4 Pullets; 1 Pen.
BOSTON, MASS., 1901.
1, 2, 3 Cocks; 1, 2, 3 Hens; 1, 4, 6 Cockerels; 1, 2, 3, 4 Pullets; 3 Pen.
PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION, 1901.
1, 2 Cocks; 1, 2 Hens; 3, 4 Cockerels; 1, 3 Pullets; 3 Pen.
BOSTON, MASS., 1902.
1, 2 Cocks; 1, 4 Hens; 1 Cockerel; 3, 4 Pullets; 2 Pen.
Profusely illustrated catalogue upon application.
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C. S. MATTISON, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.
F. J. DUTCHER, Hopedale, Mass.

The Influence of Climate on Domestic Fowls.*



NO MORE than one article contributed to FARM-POULTRY within the last four years I have alluded to some of the practical difficulties met with in the Rocky Mountain region in handling fowls recently introduced from other localities. From my own experience and from such study as I have been able to make of the subject, I am convinced that the question of acclimation is at the same time one of the most important to poultrymen, and one of the most generally ignored.

The subject as a whole, considered as it affects both human beings and domestic animals and plants, is but little understood. While it is quite universally recognized that changed conditions, especially changed climatic conditions, often have a decided influence for better or worse on both plants and animals, the nature and extent of such influences have not been studied enough to make possible the formation of any general laws of acclimation. Scientific men are confident that investigation and time will demonstrate the existence of such general laws; but at this date the mass of facts regarding the effects of climate and of change of climate on organic life, though considerable and most interesting, has furnished them only with hypotheses.

It is a recognized fact among farmers and breeders, east and west, that cattle and horses taken from either section to the other require some time (the average perhaps being about a year) to become so habituated to the new conditions as to bear them easily, and that the systems of some animals never become reconciled to the change.

Breeders and purchasers of the larger domestic animals, when buying stock, take this fact into consideration to a much greater extent than do breeders of poultry. So also do writers in the stock and agricultural journals. The subject of acclimation is mentioned

every slight, in its surroundings affects in some way the constitution of an animal. The organism having become habituated to existence under certain conditions, any change in these conditions necessitates corresponding changes in the system of the animal. These changes are not always even temporarily injurious. Sometimes the change seems to have an invigorating effect on an individual or a race, and it thrives far better than in its native location. Sometimes the change stimulates to unwonted activity to be followed by enervation. Sometimes it is injurious at first, but the prejudicial causes are soon overcome, and there is little apparent difference in vigor and fecundity between that part of a stock which remained in its native home and that introduced to a new environment. Sometimes the change is detrimental from the outset, and finally disastrous to the individuals subjected to it. These four classes are not separated by hard and fast lines. We pass from one to another by almost imperceptible gradations.

Coming now to the practical application of the question as directly affecting poultry and poultrymen, I believe that if the importance of this question was more generally recognized, and the nature and extent of the hindrances nature places in the way of the transportation of fowls were better understood, there would be ninety per cent less friction in the business than there is today.

Buyers and sellers of eggs and fowls ought to know that the change of conditions caused by transporting them even a short distance may mean the inauguration of constitutional changes, the exact nature and extent of which can only be conjectured, and which cannot by any known rule or method be controlled.

We are not even able to select the individuals most likely to accommodate themselves to the change — because, so far as observation goes, there is absolutely nothing to guide in such selection. The change which benefits one fowl injures another. Of the two fowls, the one which best stands the change may be inferior in constitutional vigor. According to the best information obtainable, the ease with which acclimation is effected depends not so much on stamina, strength, as on some peculiarity, some constitutional variation, or tendency to variability which enables some individuals to conform readily to certain conditions, and to adapt themselves with comparative ease to any changes of conditions.

The resemblance of two localities in general climatic features does not, it would seem, furnish any assurance that fowls from one are specially suited to the other. According to

the best authorities, organisms are affected by the mere fact of change; no two places are exactly alike; though the differences in climate may be imperceptible to us, their operation soon reveals their existence, and then as we have seen the ease with which each individual becomes acclimated depends less on the extent of the change and the nature of the new environment than on his own constitutional capacity for adapting himself to change — to changes of any kind.

As to whether acclimation may be more readily accomplished at certain periods of life than at others, we know nothing definite. Theoretical reasons might be given in favor of one period or another, and some facts adduced in support of all the theories. Some have supposed that acclimation would be effected best by purchasing eggs; that chicks hatched in the new locality became acclimated more speedily than would fowls subjected to the same change. I know of no instances that might be cited in support of this view, and am rather inclined to think the contrary true, though some of my experiences seem to indicate that what chicks are raised to maturity from traveled eggs become more completely acclimated than they would if removed when at or near maturity. There can be no doubt that the chicks from traveled eggs must, after hatching, undergo precisely the same process of acclimatization as adult fowls. When we consider that the first few weeks of a chick's life are critical under the most favorable conditions, it is not at all surprising that there are so many complaints of poor chicks from

Chicks Hatched in a... Star Incubator

are as easily recognized as if each wore a star on his back. They are stronger, larger, healthier than when hatched otherwise, because the "Star" is perfectly heated and ventilated. No incubator can be better, none is better, and the price is just right.

OUR FREE CATALOGUE tells you all about it, what others have done with it and what you can do. If you are interested in fowls send for it.

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FIRST BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK.
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Owned by T. H. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.



THIRD BARRED P. ROCK COCKEREL.

(Tied for first). Lewiston, Me., 1902.

Owned by T. H. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.



FIRST BARRED P. ROCK PULLET.
Lewiston, Me., 1902.

Owned by T. H. Campbell, Ellsworth, Me.

and discussed by them much more frequently than by poultry writers. It has been made familiar in connection with other stock.

Naturalists tell us that every change, how-

*Extracts from an article published in FARM-POULTRY, July 15, 1897.

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PENS Has the RED EYE
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Improved Cushman's RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb. Eggs in February, \$2 for 15; \$6 for 100. After March 1st, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 20; \$12 for 100. From four special small pens a limited number \$7 for 15. Geese, Embden and Toulouse eggs \$5 for 5; \$10 for 12. White China eggs \$2.50 for 5; \$5 for 12. Address: de Wolf Farm, Pappoosequaw, Bristol, R. I. Circular and Standard free.

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Leading winners in 1884-5; they have been at it ever since. Line bred since 1881 for "eggs early and often."

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T. F. ORR, Prop. C. P. GLOGGER, Supt.

that a change of location strengthens this tendency. The reversion may be a general deterioration, or may be confined to a few particulars, possibly to only one. It may take the form of deterioration of plumage, or departure from typical shape, or impairment of vigor, or decrease in fertility. It may be general, affecting all the individuals subjected to the change, or special, affecting only a part of them. It may be accomplished so rapidly that it will be difficult to believe that fowls could change so much in so short a time; or so gradually as to escape notice for several generations. It may be permanent and irremediable, or temporary, and be gradually eradicated as the stock becomes acclimated. But that reversion does take place under changed conditions, has been shown so often in the case of other domestic animals that the breeder of fowls who finds his newly bought stock disappointing will do well to consider this point fully before condemning the strain, and accusing the seller of fraud.



FIRST WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN, BOSTON, 1903. WINNER OF SHAPE AND COLOR SPECIALS.

Exhibited by Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn.

The aptitude for acclimation depending on each individual fowl, the results of changes depend on chance. Whether any, or a part, or all of a flock may become acclimated, depends on how many of the flock possess the power of adapting themselves to the change. The only way in which it can be found what birds possess a tendency to constitutional variation is by actual test—by submitting them to the change.

Every huyer of fowls and eggs should keep these facts well before him when making a purchase, and make up his mind before parting with his cash that the transaction, like marriage, is "for better or worse." They may not be perceptibly affected by the change; it may benefit them; it may injure them. The results depend in part on matters beyond human control, and almost outside the realm of human knowledge.

The time required for acclimation varies in different individuals, and with the degree of variation necessary to an approximate acclimation. Where a change is immediately beneficial, or does not appreciably affect the fowls either way, the element of time hardly needs consideration; but close observation will show, I think, that even after slight changes the first results in breeding are less satisfactory than those obtained later, and that it is always best to have fowls in their new home some little time before the breeding season. A few breeders see the importance of this point so clearly that they make a practice of mating their home bred fowls, as well as others, some months previous to the breeding season.

It will be found, however, that in a majority of cases changes are to some extent detrimental, and even where no permanent deterioration results, a period varying from a few months to a year or more must elapse before fowls are, to all intents and purposes, the same as before the change. Some contend that a perfect acclimation never does take place in the individuals first subjected to the change; that it can only be accomplished in their descendants,—but practically we may say that fowls are acclimated when their average fecundity reaches the point it did in the old habitat, and the offspring are not noticeably different from the average of their race. As a general rule, I think, it is not safe to breed from fowls which have been subjected to a radical change of climate until they have been in their new home four or five months.

At one time I was of the opinion that the period required for acclimation might be longer or shorter, according to the season at which the removal took place. Such experiments as I have been able to make, fail to confirm this opinion. There are some changes which common sense alone teaches us ought not to be made—as, for instance, the removal of fowls from a cool to a hot climate during the hottest season, or *vice versa*; or the

removal of fowls immediately previous to, or during the molt. Aside from such changes as these, the season of the year seems to have little to do with either the nature of the process or the time required for its consummation.

It is reasonable to suppose that in removing fowls to a climate widely different from that to which they are habituated, it would be an advantage to accustom them to the change gradually. Yet when we consider that we cannot estimate in advance the effects of a given change, we see how difficult it would be to regulate a gradation of changes intelligently. I have never been able to see that fowls bred in central and western Kansas were more readily acclimated in Colorado than fowls from New England, though the climate of Kansas may fairly be taken as a mean between the climates at the other points considered as extremes. Nor in the case of Kansas fowls have I ever been able to discover that fowls bred there for several generations were easier to acclimate than the descendants in the first generation of fowls imported from England.

Just how climatic changes affect an animal, physiologists cannot tell us. The most pronounced effect is on the blood; but they are

still at a loss whether to say there is a reduction of formation of blood, or a too active destruction of blood. Perhaps both causes operate at the same time. The diseases commonly resulting from the change from a temperate to a tropical climate are anemia, malaria, fevers, dysenteries and liver complaints. Following the change from a hot to a cold climate, we find an increased liability to affections of the throat and lungs. Diseases of both kinds may be noticed as common in fowls which have been moved from one locality to another. It should be borne in mind that there are few localities where climatic conditions do not vary considerably. Local changes in the weather have the same relations to certain diseases as have changes in localities; but in the case of removals the diseases occur in more aggravated forms than when they follow ordinary variations of temperature and humidity. Thus a sudden fall in temperature may prove fatal to an unacclimated fowl by producing a malignant form of roup, bronchitis, or pneumonia, while the acclimated fowl exposed to the same conditions escapes with a mild attack of "snuffles." In like manner the new arrival is seriously affected by extremes of heat and dampness which affect fowls reared in the locality only by causing them discomfort.

It is not likely that there is any breed of domestic fowl incapable of becoming acclimated in any locality where men can live, except possibly in polar regions. Some breeds may be more susceptible to change than others, and some may attain development only in certain districts; but in every breed enough individuals will be found able to propagate their race, with, perhaps, some modifications of form or color, or with a diminution of size or prolificacy, in their new home. This is the phase of the question which concerns poultrymen most, and to which they should give most careful consideration. We need to study the subject in all its ramifications. While, as has been said, in the present state of knowledge of the influence of climate results of changes cannot be anticipated, and we leave much to chance, it may be that a better understanding of the subject will enable us to act with some degree of intelligence, at least to the extent of modifying the effects of changes. In any case it will be well to have what can be known on the subject a matter of common knowledge. Every intending purchaser of stock or eggs should know that results may be disappointing through no fraud on the part of the breeder, through no fault of his own, and through no inherent defect or weakness in the stock that is not common to all fowls. If we cannot learn to overcome the effects of climatic changes, we must learn to allow for "shrinkage" due to such changes, and to make the allowance without grumbling.

Incomprehensible Methods With Chicks.



DITOR FARM-POULTRY:—

About Jan. 15, I hatched 145 chicks from 220 eggs in a Cyphers incubator; 100 of the eggs gave 45 chicks, and 120 (from another party) gave 100 chicks. I found 2 chicks dead in the incubator. They were taken out on the third day. On the fourth day 11 died, on the fifth 11, on the sixth 23, on the seventh 30, on the eighth 61, and the remainder the next day. They were fed (one feed) first on a baked johnnycake made of meal $\frac{1}{2}$, bran $\frac{1}{2}$, scrap 25%, and graded vegetables. Subsequent feeds were "Force."

They at all times had fresh water and clean gravelly sand; brooders were kept between 95 and 100°. On dissecting them everything appeared normal except the liver, which was large and light, with reddish discolorations, and the gall bladder which was very full and large, so full that the contents sweated through and stained the side so it was noticeable before opening the birds. The yolk sack was about the size of a filbert. Were fed first on the fifth day. The trouble is in the breeding stock, I think, and as I have another lot of eggs from the same parties due to hatch Feb,

4, I would like to know if I can do anything to save the chicks which I expect to hatch then. Is there any medicine which would relax the duct leading to the gall bladder?

L.

I don't think this trouble is in the breeding stock, or that medicine to accomplish the object of Mr. L.'s last question is what is needed. When the yolk is not absorbed the death of the chick is only a question of time. Why the yolk is not absorbed in any partic-

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INCUBATOR EGGS, \$6 per 100.

A few pure white cockerels left, \$3 to \$10 each.
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Little Ruth McFadden entertaining her friends taking off a hatch from

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No. B3, 50 egg size, weight 1 1/2 lb. each, Price per doz., \$2.75
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SEEDSMEN,

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ular case is not always easy to determine, but the fault seems to be in the operation of the incubator. But quite apart from that the treatment of the chicks after hatching would be expected to result in a heavy mortality. Kept in the incubator until the third day, not fed until the fifth, then given a first feed containing 25% scrap; after that "Force." The temperature of the brooder all the time between 95 and 100°. I don't know the composition of "Force;" from its taste I should judge it contained a considerable proportion of potato starch; but I don't see how anyone ever came to think of feeding it to little chickens.

Mr. L. should look up the methods of feeding brooder chicks published in the issue of this paper for Jan. 15; or better still go back and read all the papers in the symposium published a year ago.

Since the above matter was put in type I have a reply to the letter written Mr. L. immediately upon receipt of his first. He writes: "I feel sure that my recent letter to you failed to give a correct idea of the case. I think in my desire to be brief I neglected to say that my experience in raising chicks extended over a period of about five years." He then tells how and where his initial instruction was obtained, and continues:

"I started with tolerably sensible ideas of raising chickens, but met with unexpected and unaccountable failure from the very first. Occasionally a lot of chicks would do well, but I can count all such instances on the fingers of one hand. My best season was that of 1901, when I raised perhaps 60% of all chicks hatched. The season of 1902 was an utter failure with eggs from the same stock as in 1901. I raised 18 chicks from 27 hatched early in February, but did not raise another chick during the entire season from my own stock, though I raised some in same building and under same conditions from eggs which I bought. I hatched 30 to 80 each week during the season, and all died just as my first hatch did this season. I tried different feeds, and used different chemicals, such as copperas, carbolic acid, etc., in the water, and used disinfectants freely in buildings and brooders. I have always used plain coarse foods and fought very shy of all patent foods and nostrums. Chicks lived longest which were given clear dry beef scrap for their first feed (of course having sand and clear water always before them), changing to johnnycake containing a large proportion of such. This agrees with some feeding results at the R. I. college, and was the reason for feeding the last lot as I did. The 'Force' was an after-thought, and was given because it was a dry feeding grain food that was nutritious and easily digested in my own case, and therefore might reasonably be expected to make good chicken feed. I do not consider either feed or lack of feed responsible, because chicks died before I fed them, having the yolks still unabsorbed.

"I will confess that my experience with chickens and other things has made me sceptical in regard to theories. If I had never hatched and tried to raise chicks before, I should at once fasten the blame upon any one of a dozen plausibly weak points in my system. But since I have seen chicks live and thrive side by side with others which were dying, both being treated alike, I have a deep rooted conviction that under fairly normal common-sense conditions of heat, feed and cleanliness, good chicks will live; and while variations in these will modify growth and vitality, they could not in any season be held accountable for total failure extending over an entire season. The trouble with my chicks is very similar to that which has caused much loss at the R. I. experiment station. . . . I have two theories in spite of my scepticism; one being that the weakness of the chicks is due to some physiological condition of the parent stock, the other that some specific disease has obtained in my buildings and yards. I believe either of these theories to be as worthy of serious consideration in seeking a cause for the almost universal difficulty in raising chicks artificially, as the food problem. . . . I shall divide the next chicks into several flocks and try different feeds, and also take them from the machine and begin feeding earlier, as I usually do—and report later."

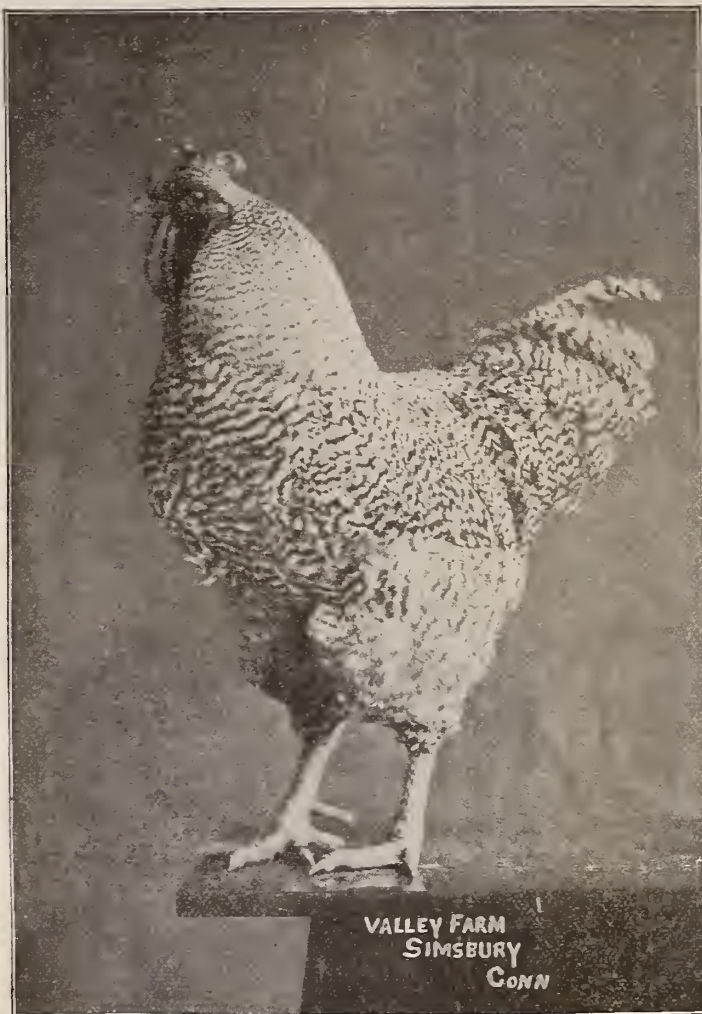
A good many readers undoubtedly will be

Interested in this case, and eager to see report of results. I must admit a very strong curiosity to know what reasons prompted keeping the chicks in the machine so long and keeping them without food for so many days.

Mr. L. may find it of advantage in pursuing his investigations to make comparisons between results from same eggs set under hens and brooded by hens. He might also profitably try brooding some of his incubator chicks under hens, and putting some hen hatched chicks with each lot of brooder chicks.

If he has always run his brooders at 95 to 100°, that would partly account for losses. Under such conditions the chicks would become overheated, would probably also suffer from impure air, and it is not unlikely that resulting physical condition of the bird would account for failure to absorb the yolk.

The post mortem examinations which Mr. L. made showed congestion of the liver and an accumulation of bile. In fowls these troubles are supposed to come usually from overfeeding, lack of exercise, tainted food, poisonous substances, etc. The symptoms are so obscure that the disease is frequently not suspected until revealed by post mortem. It has generally been supposed that in most cases it developed slowly. Supposing the internal organs all as reported, I find difficulty in attributing the disease indicated by the condition of these chicks to any of the common causes given for the disease in fowls. Then the question arises whether the disease could not develop much more rapidly in chicks, or indeed whether it does not often develop in fowls more quickly than has been supposed. I wish some of our experts would give us their opinions on these points.



A VALLEY FARM BARRED ROCK.

The Rhode Island Red Color Question.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—In your last issue you promise a report of the proceedings of the Rhode Island Red Club. Many fanciers will hail your report with delight—particularly if the color question is made clear, and if the club can only make the judges feel that the club's decision on color must prevail, then we shall know what to breed for. At present it seems necessary to make selections for exhibition to meet the particular idea of color held by the judge, and if the fancier does not know the judge's taste on color he is all at sea both in breeding and exhibiting.

The following is my experience with three of our leading judges. In Jan., 1902, one judge distinctly stated that the almost black wing and back were preferred on male birds. At the show of the same society, Jan., 1903, the judge said, "no, the almost black color on wings and back is not preferred, but a bright cherry red." Last week I visited another show, and the winning male birds were black as polished walnut on wings and back. Perhaps the judges differ in their tastes for cherries, some liking the almost black cherries, and

some the red. And may we not hear from some authority about pencilling on neck feathers?

SAMUEL KNOWLES.

Good Laying.

Mr. Fred M. Temple, of Andover, Mass., has some Rhode Island Reds of House Rock Farm stock. He sends us their record for the months of December and January. Fifty-one birds—nineteen yearling hens and thirty-two pullets laid in December thirty-seven and a half dozen of eggs, and in January seventy-six dozen and ten eggs. The January average was a little over eighteen eggs per hen. Mr. Temple is only an amateur. Needless to say he is proud of his work, and swears by the strain from which his birds came.



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A few pairs and trios now for sale.

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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—T. B. Wortman, Minooka, 1 ck; 5 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen. H. R. Kingman, Battle Creek, Mich., 2, 4 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. John Schipper, Fillmore, Mich., 3 ck. Ben LeVore, Marshall, Ill., 5 ck; 5 pul; 4 pen. Huddleston Poultry Farm, Winamac, Ind., 1 hen; 1 pul; 5 pen. F. C. Bailey, Reading, Mich., 2 hen. Frank Wetzel, Painesville, O., 4 hen; 5 ck; 4 pul; 3 pen. Wu. H. Abbott, Reading, Mich., 2 ck. S. Bergslien, Armour, Ind., 3 ck. Julius Frank & Son, Sherbondy, O., 4 ck.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wabash Poultry Farm, 1 ck; 5 pul; 2 pen. Frank J. Bartelme, Sherman, Ind., 2 ck; 5 ck. Stryker Bros., Plainfield, 3 ck; 5 hen; 3 pen. David Ferriss, Joliet, 4 ck. Paul La Fromboise, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 5 ck. Ackley & Page, Woodstock, 1 hen; 4 pen. Oscar E. Brooks, Edison Park, 3, 4 hen; 2 ck. J. L. Jefferson, Des Plaines, 2 hen; 3 pul; 1 pen. D. W. Ingersoll, Shermerville, 3, 4 ck. John Culbert, Braceville, 4 pul.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—A. C. LeDuc, Chenoa, 1, 2 ck; 3 ck; 1, 5 pul; 2 pen. Richard Lyon, Morrisson, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. D. O. Barto, Princeton, 4 ck; 4 hen; 4 ck. A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, 2 hen; 5 ck; 3, 4 pul; 3 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Wray Bros., London, Can., 1 ck; 3 hen; 2, 5 ck; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. A. W. Davis, Big Rock, 2, 3 ck; 2, 4 hen; 1 ck; 2 pen. B. F. Hislop, 1 hen; 3 ck; 1, 3 pul. Wray Bros., 3 hen; 2, 5 ck; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. Wm. Stewart, 4 ck. Wm. J. Fox, Carbondale, Pa., 5 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Norton Poultry Farm, Antioch, 1, 3 ck; 5 hen; 3 pul; 1 pen. W. R. Curtis & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., 2, 4 ck; 4 pen. Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind., 4 ck; 2 pul. John Coolidge, Galesburg, 1 hen; 4 pul. Clement & Fike, Prairie View, 2 hen. O. Wild, Benton Harbor, Mich., 3, 4 hen; 3 pen. Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo., 1, 5 ck; 2 pen. M. B. & M. G. Dickerson, Marion, O., 2 ck. C. J. Larson, Galesburg, 3 ck. Dr. D. C. Harrold, Elwood, Ind., 4 ck. Mrs. H. W. Hand, Whitehall, 1 pul. Artis & Roebig, Hudsonville, Mich., 5 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Tarbox, 1 ck; 5 hen; 3 ck; 5 pul; 2 pen. W. R. Wooden, 2 ck; 2 ck; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen. Smith & Randall, Coldwater, Mich., 3 ck; 1 ck; 4 pen. Ackley & Page, 4 ck; 4 hen; 4 ck; 2 pul; 3 pen. Foster Martin, Marshall, 5 ck; 3 pul. B. L. Barnes, Harvel, 1, 2 hen. M. F. Norris, Lexington, Ky., 5 hen. E. W. Norcise, Altoona, 5 ck.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Carver & Avery, Columbia City, Ind., 1 ck; 4 hen; 1 ck; 2 pen. Thien & Doolittle, Sabetha, Kan., 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 2, 3 ck; 1 pen. Fernwood Farm, Litchfield, Conn., 2 hen; 3 pul. W. M. Green, Lockport, 4 ck; 5 pul. Geo. Stoudt, Mansfield, O., 1, 2, 4 pul. Dr. Caskin & Co., Plainfield, 3 pen.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—Fernwood Farm, 1 ck. Armstrong, 1 ck; 2 pul. T. L. Pillow, Allegheny, Pa., 2 ck; 1 pul.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS.—E. & J. S. Erickson, Hoopes-ton, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen. J. J. Brinckerhoff, Minooka, 1 ck; 5 ck. O. J. Bedard, Odebolt, Iowa, 3 ck; 3, 5 hen; 2, 3 ck; 3, 4 pul; 1, 3 pen. W. C. Hill, 4 ck; 2, 5 hen; 5 pul; 5 pen. B. W. Porter, 4 hen. F. V. Anderson, Colfax, 1 ck. H. J. Rogers, Chino, Mo., 4 ck. J. J. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., 4 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Wm. Berberich, Naperville, 1 ck; 2, 3 ck. John W. Snappell, Iowa City, Iowa, 2 ck; 1 ck; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. Albert F. Lott, 3 ck; 5 hen; 5 pul. Josephine & R. Griffith, Kenosha, Wis., 4 ck; 2 hen; 2 pen. Philander Williams, Tannan, Mass., 1 hen; 1 ck; 4 pul. H. J. Corralville, Iowa, 3, 4 hen; 2 pul. Wm. Berberich, 2, 3 ck.

BUFF COCHINS.—Chas. W. Case, Rochester, Mich., 1 ck; 5 hen; 2 ck; 3 pen. Hugh Wyatt, London, Can., 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 4 ck; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. T. A. Heffner, Farley, Iowa, 3 ck; 3, 4 hen; 3, 5 pul; 2 pen. C. Courtney, McLean, Meadville, Pa., 3, 5 ck. Dr. A. W. Bell, Toronto, Can., 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—U. J. Shanklin, Wanhook, Iowa, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, 2 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Ben S. Myers, Crawfordville, Ind., 1, 5 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen. W. H. Laabs, Waukegan, Wis., 2 ck; 4 ck; 4 pul. L. E. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo., 3 ck; 4 hen; 3 ck; 5 pul; 2 pen. Jesse T. Bateman, Waverly, 4 ck; 5 hen; 3 pen. A. H. Asche, Princeton, 1 hen; 3, 5 pul. Sewell & Co., Kankakee, 2 pul. A. G. Vierling, 3 pul.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—Chas. M. Cline, Terrehaill, Pa., 1, 3 ck; 5 ck; 2 pen. Rees L. Matson, Oakalla, Ind., 2 ck; 1, 2, 4 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul. Asche, 3 hen; 4 pul; 1 pen; 2 ck. Edward Adams, 3 ck.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—F. M. Bauder, New Milford, 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—H. L. Nelson, 1 ck; 2, 5 hen. Ray Belsley, Peoria, 2 ck. H. M. Moyer, Shanesville, Pa., 3 ck. John R. Hill, Urbana, O., 1, 5 hen; 4, 5 ck; 3 pen. William Bros., Fruitvale, Cal., 4 hen; 3 ck; 3 pul. Ed. A. Shender, 1 ck; 1 pul; 2 pen. H. W. Slade, Whitesville, N. Y., 2 ck; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—G. Breed, Galesburg, 1, 2 ck. Geo. Stahmer, Oak Park, 1 hen; 2 ck. Louis A. Stahmer, Oak Park, 2 hen; 2 pul. Fred Alger, Waukon, Wis., 1 ck; 1 pul. A. G. Vierling, Windsor Park, 3 ck; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—H. M. Morse, Union City, Mich., 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 pul; 1 pen. Henry Van Dreser, Cobleskill, N. Y., 2 ck; 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 5 ck; 4 pul; 2 pen. L. C. Huntington, 3 ck. Thomas Charlesworth, Mansfield, O., 4 ck. A. C. Carney, Eldorado, O., 1, 2, 5 pul.

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S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—G. E. Greenwood, Lake Hills, Wis., 1 ck; 2, 4, 5 hen; 5 ck. Adams, 2 ck. Luay Reynolds, Westville, Ind., 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Chas. G. Page, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 3 hen; 3, 4 ck; 2 pul. Chas. H. Hazard, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1 ck. Armstrong, 3, 4 pul. Sam. Berger, Ashville, O., 3 pul.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, O., 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 4 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Charlesworth, 2 ck; 3 ck; 3 pul. Chas. Freestates, 2 hen.

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Each article must contain not less than 1,200 nor more than 1,500 words.

Each competitor must be a subscriber to FARM-POULTRY; name must be on our list at the time the subject upon which he competes is announced.

Articles in this competition must be received at this office on or before March 15.

IMPORTANT.—Write only on one side of the paper.

Articles not winning prizes will be returned if stamps to prepay return postage are inclosed. For any such articles considered available for publication we will make cash offers.

A Subject for Competition for Foreign Subscribers will be

Announced March 1st.

EDITORIAL.

The Essential Things in Egg Production.

ON the corresponding page in our last issue there appeared a few remarks upon essential qualities in fowls. Some things which since then have come to the writer's notice suggest that that article might appropriately be followed in this paper by some observations on the real essentials in poultrymen—that is in successful poultry keeping—especially as these have a bearing on the question of egg production.

Through many scores of letters and in many personal interviews every season the writer is given statements of conditions in as many flocks and asked to explain why the hens are not laying, and to suggest some way of "making them lay."

Frequently the trouble is plainly apparent in the statement given, but very often it is not, and as it is quite impossible either to personally investigate many such cases, or to secure adequate statements by letter, we are often obliged to confess inability to give an inquirer any direct assistance, and can only advise him to try to discover wherein his methods differ from those of people more successful in getting eggs.

None of those to whom we give such advice realize better than we the practical difficulty in the way of their making such comparisons as will lead them to correct conclusions. This difficulty lies in their lack of appreciation of what things are and what are not essential in the care of fowls. As a result of our own observation in several matters during the past year we begin to believe that the principal faults in unsatisfactory poultry keeping are irregularity and lack of thoroughness in doing the really essential things.

Not long ago we had occasion to call on a poultry keeper who several times during the winter has complained because his hens were not laying, although so far as he could see, there was no reason why they should not be. Before we came away we learned that in various ways the regular care of the poultry had been neglected. The owner of the plant considered these neglects unavoidable, because they came in the line of work incidental to the work with poultry, and had to be done at the time or not done at all. To do them meant perhaps in one case an extra compensation, in another a possible saving; but, as conditions were, to do these incidental things meant a measure of neglect of the poultry. The result was that the hens hardly laid at all.

Not long after we called on another poultryman whose stock of hens is a little larger than that of the first man, and found him very well satisfied with the world and his hens, as well he might be, for they were bringing him in five and six dollars a day for eggs, and certainly were not costing him half as much for feed, and he was doing all the work of caring for the hens, and other farm work also, himself.

This man has not nearly so well arranged a plant as the other, and in many respects his methods would generally be considered inferior, but he makes it a point to see that his system, such as it is, is carried on with regularity and thoroughness. He does not allow the incidental things to interfere with the care of the hens from which he derives his principal income.

We suspect that in a good many cases where the egg yield fails to come, though all due attention is said to be given the poultry, the fault is due to irregular care. It may be only an occasional irregularity, and the poultry keeper may think the occasional lapse in attention—the time when the fowls went to bed without their feed or when some one else fed them for a few successive feeds, need make no difference. At some seasons of the year, and under some conditions, it need make little difference. But in practically all intensive poultry keeping—and is not all effort to get eggs in winter in the line of intensive poultry culture?—success depends upon exact adherence to the system.

And when one habitually allows other things

to interfere with his work with his poultry, irregularities become so numerous that his poultry keeping is likely to be remarkable chiefly by long periods of unproductiveness, and almost constant losses.



Publicity and Popularity.

OF Brahmas, Cochins and Dorkings little need be said. They are always at the big shows, in fine array, and in goodly numbers. But the frequenters of the little shows in the country are forgetting that there ever were such breeds."

The above paragraph is quoted from an interesting article on "The Year 1902 in the Poultry Fancy," by Mr. W. M. Elkington, in *Poultry* (Eng.). It would apply well to conditions in this country, and the list might easily be extended to include a number of other breeds. It might also be said that in this country certain varieties are rarely seen at shows either large or small except in a very few localities.

That there will be a large and fine exhibit of Light Brahmas at the Boston show is as certain as the holding of the show; but again and again we have gone into New England shows of importance and found the class but poorly represented, and more than once have found not a single specimen on exhibition. The difference between the case of the Light Brahma and that of other Asiatics is one of degree, not of kind. Less numerously represented, on the whole, at the large shows, they are more generally unrepresented at the small ones.

We are inclined to think that so far as this country is concerned the day of overwhelming popularity of the general purpose breeds and preponderance at shows of the popular breeds has passed its noon. There are numerous and pronounced indications of revivals of interest in breeds and varieties which for a time have been in partial eclipse. It may even be said with regard to several such varieties that their return to a measure of popularity is pretty well advanced.

What the neglected varieties most need to give them popularity is publicity. How to give them such publicity is the next question, and it is a question which should receive serious consideration from those directly interested in each such breed.

We presume that the first thought with most of those who want to give greater publicity to varieties of fowls in which they are especially interested is that their first step should be to enlist the services of the poultry press. Now without in the least belittling the importance of what the poultry press can do for them, we want to say to those who entertain such an idea that to work effectively through the press they must do a good deal of energetic hustling independently of the press at the same time. The press is not able to help very much those who do not help themselves.

The next thought of the breeders is likely to look toward securing special consideration for their variety from show associations. This also is a secondary matter. The shows all provide a general classification with regular premiums the same in all classes.

The one thing needful to develop interest in these varieties is competition. The shows do not make competition, they only furnish the opportunities for trying conclusions. The press does not make competition, it merely gives the public the facts about it. The breeders themselves must make the competition. How can they make it?

We would say, in part by exerting every effort to get others now interested in their variety to compete with them at various shows, and in part by a systematic and judicious liberality in the way of the distribution of their best stock among their customers. When a variety has in it strong elements of popularity competition develops naturally, and without any preconcerted effort on the part of the

breeders and fanciers. In proportion as a variety is less able to win its way in competition with others; those interested in that variety must put forth effort to interest others in it.

It must be admitted that there is not the same incentive to effort to interest the public in a non-popular variety that there is to work for a popular one. Only a most highly imaginative mind can conjure up valid expectations of large transactions in non-popular varieties. So the man who works to advance interest in such a variety must, as a rule, work without expectation of substantial money profits—at least no considerable profit for a very long time.

It is, in truth, in advancing the varieties that are not popular that the true fancier spirit finds amplest scope for exercise. In such fields it is farther removed from commercial influences. It is possible also that those who take up such varieties are less moved than others by financial considerations. The very fact of their taking them up would suggest as much, even though we do occasionally find breeders taking these varieties for money making purposes because there is no competition in them. Such action does not seem to us to indicate the best business judgment. The man who can make a non-popular variety pay can make a popular one pay better.

The effects of a narrow and selfish policy in regard to exhibiting and selling birds is sometimes very conspicuous in the conditions of competition in a non-popular variety. If a breeder succeeds in producing a superior line of birds it is in his power, and is certainly his right if he chooses to do so, to retain all his best birds, and so kill competition. He may make himself supreme in all competitions in his variety of fowls. He invariably does so, however, to the disadvantage of the variety and of all interested in it—himself, ultimately included.

"Competition is the life of trade." It is also the cause of a good deal of the publicity that helps varieties of poultry. Instead of killing competition breeders should encourage it. We like the spirit and think well of the judgment of the exhibitor who, though breeding poultry for a living, when he succeeded in producing stock quite distinctly in advance of that of his strongest competitor, quietly went to the other who was feeling sore over his defeat, and offered to stay out of the shows the next year rather than that the breed in which they were both so deeply interested should suffer because of a temporary inequality of competition. And though personally we find much that we don't like in the egg trade, we are able to see that in a sense it is the salvation of the fancy poultry business. Many a breeder sells in the eggs birds which he would never sell in flesh and feathers, and so though building up competition against himself as an individual really helps himself as one of a business fraternity.



By Sticking to the Question.

THE lady who wins the five dollar prize this time, wins by having a correct appreciation of just what was implied in the subject as stated, and keeping close to her subject all through her article.

That was just the point that every one of her competitors, who, by the way, happened to be all men, missed. They sent us articles that were bright, interesting, and containing sufficient useful matter to make them instructive. Most of them, not all, held to their subject as they stated it, but did not take the subject we gave. Some of the articles, considered independently of the requirements of the competition, are better than that to which the prize is awarded; but in these competitions, and in any discussion upon a definitely stated subject, it is of prime importance to stick to the text. We feel grateful to the lady competitor for having relieved us of the necessity of either awarding the prize to an article not strictly according to specifications, or declining to make an award to one of four or five excellent articles which all had that same fault.



Post Check Currency Bill.

A COMMUNICATION from the Post Check Currency Bureau advises us that on Jan. 30 the post office committee of the national House of Representa-

tives voted to favorably report the post check currency bill. It is hoped that favorable action will be taken, and also that the bill will be considered favorably in the Senate. It is requested that all interested in the bill urge their representatives and senators to do all in their power to advance it, and to vote for it.

We gave a brief abstract of the provisions of the bill some time ago, and pointed out how it would facilitate business in fine poultry and especially the hatching egg trade.



Editorial Notes.

Writing of Mr. William Cook, in the January number of *The Orpington*, the editor of that paper tells us, "his interest in fowls and animals was born with him, for at five years of age he had hatched his first brood of chicks, getting eleven chicks from 13 eggs, all of which he brought to maturity. This started his enthusiasm as a boy. His home was in a village of England of about 350 people, some 25 or 30 of whom were farmers keeping more

or less poultry. The boy of six trotted round to these farms and spent many hours watching the birds, and by nine years of age knew every fowl kept and could pick out each one and tell the farmers' wives which was the mother and grandmother of the chicks as he remembered them from chickens forward," all of which suggests that either Mr. William Cook was an infant prodigy, or has today a very vivid imagination.

They were telling at the Boston show, one story of Mr. Cook which we do not vouch for—except that as we say the story was being circulated. Mr. Cook was expatiating to an interested audience on the merits of the Orpingtons, and having reached the Diamond Jubilee variety informed his hearers that the eggs of that particular variety were so very far superior to all others that, "for years before her death our late queen would eat no others." When he had reached this point an irreverent bystander interjected the remark. "And yet she is dead, isn't she?"

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquiries will keep in mind that THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, AND THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper. Inquirers are requested also to keep in mind that while an important feature of the paper, this department can only be given its due proportion of attention, and when inquiries requiring special investigation before a reply can be made are received, some time may elapse before the matter can be given attention.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

Pekin Drakes. (J. H.)—You will find Pekin ducks advertised in this paper. I cannot recommend any particular advertiser.

Pigeon Manure. (C. H. S.)—A correspondent advises that if you will write to the American Hide and Leather Co., Lowell, Mass., you can find a cash market for manure.

Salt. (J. P. G.)—"Is salt good or bad for hens? Do you advise its use in seasoning mash and other soft feeds?"—Hens, like all other animals, require some salt, and the best way to give it seems to be in moderate quantities, just as a seasoning in the mash.

Quail Breeding.—Contributing information for the correspondent who recently asked in this column about the breeding of quail in captivity, F. E. C. sends us the advertisement of a book, "PROFIT IN QUAIL BREEDING," price 50c., published by the *Southern Poultry Courier*, Waycross, Ga.

Silver Sebright Bantams. (C. H. C.)—"Where can I get a Silver Sebright Bantam hen? I want a good one, and would like to get the address of a reliable breeder."—You will find them advertised in our classified column. I think there are also some of our display advertisers who have them.

Diarrhoea. (F. E. C.)—"I have a Rhode Island Red pullet that seems a little off. She eats but does not seem to be real hungry, and seems to dislike to exercise much. Her comb is a little darker red than I think is right, but not so much so that you would notice it unless you were looking for something wrong. Her droppings are yellow in place of white, sometimes more so than others. She is an extra nice pullet, and I want to save her if I can. I notice she drinks considerably."—The symptoms described are those of diarrhoea. At this season of the year would suspect a cold as the most likely cause of it. Put the bird in comfortable place free from draughts. Feed in small quantities, well cooked mash preferred. For medical treatment Dr. Salmon recommends a tablespoonful olive oil, followed by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain bicarbonate of soda, and 2 grains subnitrate of bismuth in a little water three times a day.

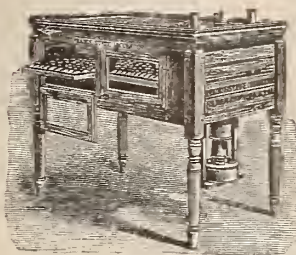
Meat and Molting. (A. D.)—"Does overfeeding of meat tend to produce premature molting? I am led to ask the question by Mr. Butler's remark in regard to experience with his birds. I have had several pullets make a partial molt this winter—last month. This winter I have fed animal meal somewhat heavier than previously, but not by any means up to the limit recommended by the manufacturers, and not as much as sug-

gested in some of the rations in 'Winter Eggs.' I have fed animal meal a scant sixth of the entire mash—frequently not more than an eighth."—The connection between overfeeding meat and premature or untimely molting does not seem to me to be sufficiently clear to warrant assuming that too much meat is a cause of such condition. Just what causes the second partial molt in some hens, and the partial molt in some pullets, I cannot say. Whatever the cause it does not appear to have the same effect in all cases. Overfeeding meat may be one cause in some cases, but it is certainly true that many cases occur when meat is hardly fed at all, and also that many fowls are so overfed with meat that serious digestive and bowel troubles occur, yet the fowls do not molt.

Feather Eating. (Mrs. H. S. C.)—"I have some Brown Leghorns and they are picking the feathers from each other so that they are getting quite bare on their legs and breasts and below the tail feathers. Can you tell me what to do to stop them?"—I should suspect that this was not a case of feather eating, but rather mange or scabies causing loss of the feathers. Mrs. C. should be able to determine by watching the fowls whether they are eating each other's feathers. What makes me think they perhaps are not, is that feather eating fowls pick each other mostly about the neck, back, and root of the tail. "Scabies" was discussed on page 44, Jan. 15th FARM-POULTRY. If the trouble is really feather eating, it may be due to lack of exercise—lack of something to do—or to abnormal appetite resulting from a defective ration. Vices of this kind are most likely to break out when hens are closely confined and no provision made to keep them busy. Active breeds like the Leghorns are naturally more subject to such vices than are the more quiet and contented breeds.

Lice—A Bad Case. (Mrs. C. B.)—"I send you a few feathers from a Rhode Island Red cockerel. Can you tell me what is

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Are used exclusively on the largest poultry and duck farms in this country as well as abroad: by the U. S. Government exclusively on its experimental farm at Washington; and by all the enterprising poultrymen in foreign countries, is because they ARE THE BEST. That is the reason they have won more than 350 first prizes in America alone.

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Robt. A. Coit, Ltd., 8 and 9 Chiswell St.,
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Jean Heybroek, Baarn, near Amsterdam, Holland.
Sebastian de la Torre, Orellana, 10, 3, Izapa, Madrid, Spain.
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wrong? For some time I had noticed the fluff feathers were soiled both in cockerel and pullet, but paid little attention as they appeared well. After awhile the cockerel got droopy and stiff in legs, and wings would fall down. He would eat all right, but his neck and head around his ears began to swell. He would act like his head was too heavy, and finally sit down with head and neck stretched out on the ground. I examined, and found him literally alive with lice under root of tail, around the vent, and all in the fluff feathers, extending to his breast. None on head or under wings. The lice were peculiar looking to me, rather long and slim, and could run wonderfully when feathers were pushed back. Greased him with coal oil and lard, and dusted with powder. No lice now, but he is in bad condition, and head and neck seem to be sore under the ears. Do you think lice caused him to be this way? Is it not very unusual to have lice in winter? My hen house is not extra warm. I forgot to say the oil tube seems to be completely dried up. Was advised to sup it, but was afraid to do so. What I am anxious about is why the feathers are in such a hard shiny looking mass, and what shall I do? Will he be fit to breed from if he lives?"—The feathers which Mr. B. sends are matted near the points of the quills with a mass of what appears to be the pupal skins of lice, and I presume that this is what they are. On the two or three small feathers sent are enough of these little skins to account for lice enough to make a dozen fowls miserable. I cannot identify the lice which have caused the trouble from these skins and the meager description given. No doubt Mrs. B. could take the descriptions of the various species of lice and their habits, which we published in this paper in 1888, and from these come at least very close to an identification. It is more likely that the lice infested this cockerel so badly because of some other trouble which prevented his keeping himself free from them, than that the other symptoms described are primarily due to lice, though no doubt the lousy condition of the bird would aggravate



Untouched photograph of B. P. Rock pullet's wing from one of my best pens.

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Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30.
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Keeps them at their work. Makes them lay. We prepare it from the best second growth clover, and dry and pack it by special process.

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other trouble if such existed. It would be well to examine other fowls of the flock for lice and to treat the premises exposed to infection as thoroughly as the circumstances of winter will allow. I would not use a bird that had gone through the experiences described for breeding purposes.

Blind Stagers. (V. G. M.)—"What causes 'blind staggers,' and is it contagious, and what can you do for it? I had a hen this winter which had something wrong with her, and some people told me she had blind staggers. She was apparently healthy looking, except when she staggered around, and could not pick up her food and drink. She finally died. Now I have a rooster that has it. This is why I ask if it is contagious. They seem hungry, probably because they can't pick up anything to eat."—The most probable cause of such trouble is worms in the digestive tract. Such worms are easily distributed throughout a flock when once they become numerous enough in any individual to cause trouble. Remedies for worms have frequently and recently been given in this department.

Discolored Swelling on Head. (H. L. H.)—"Can you tell me what is the matter with some of my pullets? They have a swelling on the side of the head about the size of a walnut. It looks like a large blood blister, only it is hard, more like a piece of liver."—I presume the trouble is a roup, one, though the description does not seem to me to quite fit anything I have ever seen. Think it likely, however, that if Mr. H. would look up Dr. Woods' article on "Roup and Roup Colds," in the October 15th issue of this paper, he might find descriptions there which would enable him to identify the disease. I imagine that he (Mr. H.) perhaps describes symptoms with which I may be familiar, in terms which do not represent them to me so that I recognize them.

Why Black Langshans are not More Popular. (A. R.)—"Why are not Black Langshans more popular? Do you know of any other objection besides the color of their skin, and their being so heavy when dressed? I have a pen, and I have found that they stand confinement well, lay well in winter, and when you do let them out they are not always flying into other people's yards, which things altogether I think a great advantage as I live in the center of the city and have only a small back yard."—The objections Mr. R. has named are the only ones I know of. The Black Langshan is well suited to such locations as his, and a great many people who try to keep white fowls in such locations, where it is very difficult to keep them clean, or to keep Leghorns where they have to be quite closely confined, and are frequently disturbed by happenings of various kinds which are unavoidable in closely settled sections of cities, would do much better and get more satisfaction out of their poultry keeping with such a breed as the Black Langshan.

Ascitis. (A. F.)—"I had a fine Plymouth Rock cock, about a year and a half old. He seemed all well until the last days of October, when I removed him from the hens to a pen by himself. After being there alone some fourteen days he commenced to look slow, so I took him to the hens again, and it looked as if he was going to improve; but one night after dark, when I went to look in the coop, he lay there dead on the floor. He was still in good condition (holding standard weight) only he looked slow. Examining the dead bird I found it inflamed at the posterior parts, and some water between the skins under the rump. As he was well until removal from the hens I formed an opinion that this separation might have something to do with it. Could that be?"—The trouble was probably ascitis, described by Dr. Woods on p. 436, FARM-POULTRY, Nov. 15, 1902. The separation from the hens may have been the indirect cause of it, but I would consider it rather improbable unless other possible causes had been eliminated. The dropsical condition described results from inflammation of organs in the abdominal cavity extending to the skin covering them, or from irritation—as sometimes caused by parasites—on the skin itself. Mr. F. should have made an examination of the internal organs to determine to what extent they were affected. The only way I can see in which separation from the hens could be a contributory



ONE MAN WRITES

"From the two sittings of eggs ordered and received from you I have raised birds I would not take \$200 for. They are elegant, and prize winners too; their size and shape is superb." (The original of this is on file at my office.)

REMEMBER

We raise our own winners, besides selling hundreds to others, and we can sell you eggs from stock that produces winners. They are bred to win.

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A BIG BLUE barred cockerel with nice comb, bay eyes, orange legs and beak, standard weight, good shape and color \$5. Other good practical birds \$3. G. E. Fassett, Beverly, Mass.

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A FEW COCKERELS at \$2 and \$5 each. Bargains in breeders. Barred, White and Buff P. Rocks. Incubator eggs \$6 a hundred. E. F. Trask, Beverly, Mass.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES. Eggs from prize winners, \$3.15. Book orders now for eggs in season. Stock all sold. Chas. Robinson, Marblehead, Mass.

51 FOR 13 EGGS from vigorous, snow White Wyandottes and Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, winners at New York, Newark, Orange and Washington. Our matings this season are especially fine, and sure to produce winners. Wm. H. Cyphers, Box 55, Washington, N. J.

PRACTICAL WYANDOTTES. White and Buff, farm raised, correct shape and color. Big, bulky, vigorous, yellow legs, prolific layers of brown eggs. Our winners bred from this stock won 44 prizes, Manchester, N. H., 1900—1st; Concord, N. H., state fair, 1902, won 1st and 2d prizes, two sweepstakes on 14 birds. Manchester, N. H., Jan., 1903, won W. Wy., 1st cock; 1st hen; 1st pen; 2d cock; 3d pullet. Buffs, 1st and 2d cks.; 2d and 3d hens; 2d pen, 3d and 4th pullets; 5 specials on 17 birds. Scored 90 to 94 each. They win, too, for my customers everywhere. Choice hatching eggs 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 45, \$5. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 up. White Rock Poultry Farm, Bustleton, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Heavy layers and prize winners. In Jan., 1902, at Phila., Montreal and Boston, won 5 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds, 2 fourths, 1 fifth, 1 sixth, and a host of specials, including gold medal for best exhibit in American class at Montreal. W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. A few choice early hatched cockerels for sale cheap. P. D. White, North Attleboro, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Just what you want, a fine cockerel to improve your stock, bred from our Boston winners. Also a fine line of pullets. Cockerels \$2 to \$3; pullets \$2 to \$3. Show birds a matter of correspondence. Barnes & Woodbury, Box 137, Weehawken, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes.—won at Boston, 1903, on 2 entries, 3d pen, 3d cock and 6 specials; all bred by me. Cocks, cock birds, hens and pullets for sale. "Crown Prince" strain never fails to win at Boston. Eggs from winners \$3 per 15. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, vigorous hardy stock, bred for business. Eggs \$1 sit.; \$6, 100. Ellison's Brookside P. Farm, Topsfield, Mass.

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ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE Andalusian first prize winners at Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Edward L. C. Morse, 8204 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

ROSE COMB Blue Andalusians, never lost a beat in show room or laying eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. W. B. Trowbridge, Baldwinville, N. Y.

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ALL MY GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS, fancy, not pet stock, cheap if taken before March 1st. H. M. Thompson, Amherst, Mass.

BLACK Rose Comb 1st of 931, p. 55 at Boston, p. 117.

W. L. Puffer, Brockton, Mass.

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DARK Brahma cockerels for sale \$3 each. W. B. Gilman, 80 Autism St., Cambridge, Mass.

W. M. H. NOBBS' bred to lay L. Brabs, have won this season 26 prizes, two silver cups at Taunton, Plymouth, South Framingham, and Boston. Stock \$2 up. Eggs \$2 per 15. Raynham, Mass.

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W. H. WYAND. B'd and W. H. Rocks, Br. and W. Leghorns. Oakland Farm, Bethesda, Ohio.

LOOKOUT HILL Poultry Farm, Millis, Mass. Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes; Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks; R. I. Reds; Mottled Anconas, and Buff Leghorns. Bred to lay, bred to win. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Stock for sale.

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W. R. BOSTOCK, has 200 high class Norwich, Cinnamon and Yorkshire Canaries to dispose of. Price reasonable. Eggs from Buff and W. P. Rocks, high class stock. Auburn St., Saugus, Mass.

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YOUNG CHICKS, thoroughbred and market. Two weeks old, and "past the danger point." Shipped safely any distance. Better than eggs for hatching. Save worry and disappointment. Villaview Poultry Farm Company, Salem, New York.

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SHADY LAWN FARM will sell eggs from B. P. Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns, \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40; \$4 per 100. Fine breeding cockerels \$2 each. J. O. Gabriel, Shelly, Pa.

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BARRED and White Plymouth Rock eggs from first class matings \$1. Incubator eggs \$4 per 100. P. E. Fair, Holliston, Mass.

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BARRED Plym. Rock eggs, Lambert strain, \$1 per 15. H. W. Conant, Ipswich, Mass.

EGGS from splendid Barred and Buff P. Rocks, \$2 per 15; from fine Silver Spangled Hamburgs, \$1 per 15. Few sittings from choice Rhode ducks \$1 per 15, 100 acre range. Edw. Davidson, Carey, Ohio.

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EGGS, Lt. and Dk. Brahm., \$1 for 15; good hatch guaranteed. Chas. Meahan, Gildersleeve, Ct.

ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff and White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, 15 eggs \$2; 30 eggs \$3. Rose Comb White Minorcas, 15 eggs \$2; 30 eggs \$3. Quality and safe arrival any distance guaranteed; catalogue free. J. M. Maxwell, Paterson, New Jersey.

FURNISH eggs this season from best strains White Wyandottes 15 \$1; 100 \$5; guarantee 75 to 90 per cent fertile. Correspondence promptly answered. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa.

SNOW White Rocks and Wyandottes, 15 eggs \$1.50. Order now. H. F. Dearborn, E. Mansfield, Mass.

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BUFF Wyandotte eggs for incubators; free range, heavy weights, and layers. \$5 a hundred; selected, \$2 for 15. Wm. H. Finn, Marlboro, Mass.

WHITE egg, for incubators, snow White Wyandottes, 15 per 100, packed for safe shipping; order at once. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 2, Wilson, N. Y.

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Don't delay booking same, for even though we have 500 exhibition breeders line bred, and over 800 layers line bred, we fill orders in rotation, and during the rush, even with 1800 eggs daily some have to wait ten days or so.

We raise our own winners, besides selling hundreds to others, and we can sell you eggs from stock that produces winners. They are bred to win.

AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAGERSTOWN, JOHNSTOWN, and the leading national shows, you will find us on their list with our strings of

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS, S. C. BLK. MINORCAS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.

EGGS from special exhibition matings, \$5 per 12 straight. From exhibition matings \$3 per 12; \$5 per 24. Laying matings, \$2 per 12; \$3 per 100. Chickens right from the incubators, \$15 and \$10 per 100. Rat Dogs from \$3 up. Angora Goats, bred to choice bucks, very cheap. Send for catalogue, free.

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BUFF ROCKS. Eggs from stock winning first pullet at Framingham, 4 firsts at Manchester. J. E. Haseltine, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

S. C. W. Leghorn eggs by the sitting or hundred. Order now. Grant Moyer, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

GET THE BEST. Br. and W. Rocks; W. Wyan.; Br. and W. Leghorns, all high scoring stock on large grassy runs; fertility guaranteed. \$1.25; 26, \$2. Oakland Farm, Bethesda, Ohio.

DR. NOTTAGE offers White Wyan. eggs; best pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Goshen, Mass.

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EGGS, Partridge Cochins, \$1 for 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Chas. Meahan, Gildersleeve, Ct.

EGGS guaranteed 75 per cent fertile or replaced from fine B. P. Rocks, White Wyan., and S. C. White Leghorns bred for utility and eggs, \$1 per 15. Sunbeam Poultry Farm, Box A 925, Torrington, Ct.

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WHITE Plymouth Rocks to satisfy the fancy or utility. Strong healthy, vigorous stock that win everywhere. See Methuen, Lawrence and Boston, 1903, win. Eggs \$2.13. John Osler, Methuen, Mass.

BUFF Wyandottes, correct shape, above standard weight and beautiful even buff color. Winners, great layers of brown eggs. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15; \$6 per 100. J. E. Perkins, West Soughton, Mass.

EGGS from finest Buff, Part. and White Cochins 15 ever bred during 35 years as Cochins breeder \$3 for 15; \$5 for 25. A few choice young birds for sale. J. D. Nevins, Beverly, N. J.

R. I. RED eggs, farm raised stock \$1, sitting \$3, 100. A. L. Verue, Lynnfield Center, Mass.

13 PRIZES on 13 entries is the record made by my White Wyandottes at New York, Jan. 6-10, 1903. Eggs \$5 for 15; \$12 for 45. W. R. Graves, Box A, W. Springfield, Mass.

5 C. EACH for any number eggs from our carefully selected utility White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns. From our best exhibition birds, \$2 per 15; \$9 ribbons at fairs of Conn.'s hottest shows; 40 acres; fertile eggs. Vigorous stock for sale. West Mt. Poultry Yards, Nauaugusset, Conn.

L. J. BEARD, Greene, N. Y., Buff and Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns; Andalusians; Rose Comb Black Minorcas; Rose Comb Spanish; White Wyandottes. Eggs five cents each.

BUFF and White Leghorn eggs 75 cts. per 15; \$1.25 per 30; \$2 per 60; \$3 per 100. Circular free. John A. Roth, Milford Square, Pa.

IMPORTED, large, most beautifully faced Indians. Eggs in fair price. P. Webster, Cazenovia, N. Y.

HAMBURGS. **SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS,** 1st prize winners at Lawrence and Methuen, Mass., shows this season. Cockerels or eggs; price right. J. W. Kelley, Methuen, Mass.

HOUDANS. **HOUDAN** eggs from prize birds at \$2 per 15. Heavy layers and non-sitters. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, P. O. Box 159, Waban, Mass.

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5 MONARCH incubators, 60-egg size, \$20 each. Popton Poultry Farm, Mastic, Conn.

CYPHERS and Star incubators for sale cheap. W. J. Curlliss, Ransomville, N. Y.

CYPHERS or Cornell 120 egg and 200 egg incubators, wanted if in perfect order. State year of manufacture and price. Address, Room 1412, No. 257 Broadway, New York City.

STAR incubator, 220 size, price \$20, good as new. C. W. Turner, West Hartford, Conn.

CHEAP, two 60-egg Monarch incubators, W. E. Gardner, R. F. D. No. 1, Groton, Ct.

LINCOLN Natural brooder broods chicks like a hen; heat passes through a padding, chicks warm their backs on it, and cannot crowd in; it will raise every chick. Franklin, Mass.

264 EGG Successful: 20 and 300 egg Victors, and 120 egg Stars. Good as new. Sold cheap. E. M. Harris, Reading, Mass.

210 PRAIRIE State incubator, 112 the need, \$15.75. b. Boston. 151 Cross St., Malden, Mass.

IOWA ROUND INCUBATORS, best on earth; stamp for catalogue; special discount. New England Manager, G. A. Osborn, Leominster, Mass.

MONARCH incubators; two 600, one 150 egg size. W. S. Harris, Mansfield, Mass.

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INCUBATOR AND LAMP WICKS. **THE SUNLIGHT CARBON WICK** lasts 2 times longer than ordinary wicks. Sample 10c. Best on earth; clear white light. S. G. Robinson, printer of F. P., 267 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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I HAVE LIVED in Kittitas county, Washington, continuously for eighteen years. Send me a ten cent coin and two cent stamp, and I will tell you in personal letter why I think this the best place in the United States for a poultry farm.
James Eudley, Ellensburg, Washington.

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LORDLY B. Langshan cockerels for sale; eggs in season.
C. H. Scales, Leominster, Mass.
ALL MY BLACK Langshans without reserve, including many prizebirds, cheap if taken before March 1st.
H. M. Thouson, Amherst, Mass.

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ROSE Comb Buff Leg, 100 for sale bred from winners.
Alfred Thomas, Rockville, Ct.
EMPIRE State S. C. Wh. Leghorn farm stock for sale, \$1.50 up. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; cataloque free. Zimmerman Bros., Westport, N. Y.
BROWN Leghorns, exclusively, 242 egg strain, bred for laying, large size, farm range, fertility guaranteed. 20 eggs \$1; 100 \$3.50; 300 \$10; 1000 \$30.
James M. Smith, Perkiomenville, Pa.
S. C. BROWN Leghorns are the ones that win this year. Won 13 first out of a possible 15, including 15 specials. West Haven won 4 firsts; Wallingford, 5 firsts; Stamford, 4 firsts. Eggs and stock for sale, \$2 a sitting.
B. W. Hubbard, 49 Lafayette St., New Haven, Ct.

CLOSING out price \$2 for S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, product of pen scoring an average of 92.
A. C. Haskett, Manzy, Ind.

S. C. WHITE Leghorns, bred for business, extra large and heavy layers. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100.
Grace J. Day, Greenfield, Mass.

R. C. WHITE LEG. c'k'l from Boston winners; breeders, \$2; exhibition specimens \$5.
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BOSTON, 1903, 3 blues on 4 entries in novice S. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock from \$2 up.
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1000 Minorcas, best quality, 25 page cat. Geo. H. Northrup, R. F. D. 2, Racineville, N. Y.
WHITE Minorcas, (S. C.) of the finest of stock. Address, Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio.
BARGAINS in cockerels, hens and pullets. Rowland Story, 157 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. C. BLACK Minorcas, winners at New York and Rochester. Also S. C. Black Minorcas and White and Partridge Wyandottes. Choice c'k's reasonable; also eggs. M. V. Allen & Son, Ovid, N. Y.
WHITE MINORCAS that took 13 prizes at the Chicago show, Jan., 1903. For sale, breeders that would please any fancier.
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BUFF Orpingtons imported strain Part. P. Rocks, 15 eggs \$2. Arthur White, Rocky Hill, Mass.
THE ORPINGTON. Monthly, 60 cents year; 5 cents single. Wallis P. Willett, East Orange, N. J. Learn about this remarkable breed.

PHEASANTS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS on rearing Pheasants 20c., \$1.50, \$3. Pheasants and Quail, with colored plates, 50c. N. B. Custer, Oilpant Furnace, Pa.
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FOR SALE, 50 stylish Pouter, all colors; of prize winning stock; \$1.50 to \$2.50 a pair; also 7 Jacobins, the lot very cheap. Will ship on approval.
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MATED HOMERS, \$1 a pair in lots of five pair or more.
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PLY. ROCKS, Banded and Buff, W. Wyand. Eggs, 15 \$2. No stock. Peguot Poultry Farm, Mystic, Ct.
CHOICE large W. P. Rock cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Prize stock, also few fine pullets, extra large strain.
W. M. Davis, Hancock, N. H.
CHOICE Barred P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. Hens, pullets, and cockerels of large, heavy laying strain, sold in lots to suit; price low; satisfaction given.
E. W. Harris, Reading, Mass.
BRADLEY'S B'd Rocks, fine cock's cheap. Buy breeders now. Bancroft Farm, Pawtucket, R. I.
BUFF Rocks, 29 premiums in 1902. Stock and eggs.
Dr. C. W. Coolidge, Warner, N. H.
VALLEY Farm, Simsbury, Conn., has best B'd and Wh. Rocks and Bronze turkeys; free cat.
BRADLEY BROS. strain B. P. Rock cockerels and 4 cocks, all first class birds; write us.
Harris Bros., Sharon, Conn.
B. P. ROCK c'k's, Hawkins strain, for sale \$2 up; also eggs same breed \$2 for 15.
S. Estes, Sanford, Me.
MY BUFFS won at Plymouth, No. Abington, and 21 pen at Boston, Jan., '03. Eggs \$2.
E. R. Beaman, Plymouth, Mass.
BATES' EXCELSIOR strain Wh. P. Rocks win again at Boston. Eggs that will produce winners \$2 per 15; incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Stock, S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock pul. and cock's, Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain, Westboro, Mass.
FARM RAISED Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred from the best strains for fifteen years. Fine cockerels, females old and young for sale. Eggs in season.
P. C. Onsted, Rose Hill, N. Y.

BARRED P. Rock eggs from finest exhibition matings. At N. Y. state fair, Syracuse, 1902, won all firsts; at Cambridge, N. Y., 1902, four out of six firsts; at Hartford first pen, first pul., third ck. ten selected pens. Eggs \$3 per sitting; two sittings \$5.
Chas. H. Shaylor, Lee, Mass.

EXTRA VALUE. Barred Rocks from fine bred exhibition matings. Can furnish either cockerel or pullet matings. Trios \$5. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100.
Chas. H. Shaylor, Lee, Mass.

WHITE P. Rocks, winners Boston, Brockton, No. Abington, 3 silver cups this winter. Eggs from high scoring pens \$2 per 15; choice c'k's \$3 each. Inc. eggs \$9, 100, Edw. T. Murphy, E. Whitman, Mass.

WHITE P. Rock cockerels from my Framingham and Boston prize winners. Eggs, \$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5.
J. H. Boland, Westboro, Mass.

50 LARGE pure White Plymouth Rock cockerels from our prize winners of last season, ready to mate. Write for what you want to.
Nolan Bros., Milford, Mass.

POLISH.

WHITE CRESTED Black Polish (McNeil strain) 1st prize winners at Lawrence and Methuen, Mass., shows this season. Cockerels, trios or eggs; prices right. J. W. Kelley, Methuen, Mass.

ling cause in such a case as this is that being removed from the females, the bird might mope, be less active, and so hasten the ill effects of causes already at work.

How Large a House. (A. J. V.)—"How large a house should be built for wintering eighty hens?" A house 12 x 40 feet would do. It could be divided or not as desired.

Washing Fowls. (Mrs. R. H. G.)—"What shall I do to clean white fowls to show?"—Many exhibitors of white fowls wash them. Unless the job is well and thoroughly done it is better to let them alone. I cannot take space here to give full description of the process. Should say that anyone who could do a good job washing a woman's hair, would be likely to come out all right in washing fowls.

Scratching Shed vs. Scratching Room. (A. J. V.)—"Can a person get as good results with a hen house where it is kept clean and plenty of litter on the floor, as they could with a scratching shed and a small roosting room?"—I think so. All the figures that I have seen fail to show that they cannot or do not. With due deference to those who think the scratching shed plan has points of superiority, I must say that I failed to see them when the plan was first largely exploited, and have never since been able to find them.

Looseness of Bowels. (Mrs. R. H. G.)—"Can you tell me something to put in the mash to stop bowel trouble? I feed a mash of bran and oats with plenty of pieces from the table. Careful not to feed any fat. Feed this in the morning, oats and wheat at noon, corn at night. I keep a pail of lime water by them, still they simply pour a light brown droppings, and get daubed up behind. They lay well, and seem smart. None have died; but I know the howel trouble ought to be stopped."

—The trouble probably is due to using a mash that has in it too much sloppy scraps, and is not mixed dry enough. In such a mash I would use no oats or oat meal—but corn meal and bran, and mix it very stiff. I imagine that scraps are so plentiful here that in order to utilize them all for poultry food, not as much dry mill stuffs as necessary is added. I don't know how large a stock of hens Mrs. G. keeps, but as she is proprietor of a hotel in one of our coast cities, which seems to be pretty well patronized, she must have scraps enough for a pretty big flock of hens. I stopped there part of two days and a night when detained by a storm about a year and a half ago. Didn't know at the time that Mrs. G. was interested in poultry, or I certainly should have tried to make some "copy" out of the delay.

Egg Eating Hens. (W. S. L.)—"What information can you give me regarding cure or prevention of hens from eating their own eggs? Is there any sort of an inexpensive trap nest that is of any practical use? I see nests advertised in your paper. Do you know anything about them?"—A trap nest that was absolutely dark might prevent egg eating. Some makers of trap nests have claimed that their nests would. I do not now recall whether such claim is made by any of our present advertisers of trap nests, nor do I know anything of their nests from personal use. If you wish to read my own experience with egg eating hens, and how I cured them, you will find it in the issue of F-P. for April 1, 1901. Last year I noticed that some of my Brahmas, two or three of them would rarely go to the nest at all, but would drop their eggs in the house or yard, just as it happened. If the other hens saw the egg dropped they would pounce upon it and sometimes break and eat it. If they did not see it dropped they paid no attention to it though it might be there all day. Several times I noticed one hen that immediately on dropping her egg would sit down on it before the others had time to get at it, and would stay there until they left, when she would get up and quietly walk off. Query—was the act due to instinct prompting the hen to preserve her egg?

Judging Pit Games. (H. L. M.)—"Can you inform me whether the color in Pit Games counts for nothing? At the New York show I noticed the first prize had a mottled breast, and the second had white in the sickles. I showed a perfectly colored bird, fairly well shaped, which had lost some feathers on the throat; was passed over entirely."—Am afraid I cannot enlighten Mr. M. fully, but I have

always understood that in judging Pit Games the awards were placed chiefly according to the judge's idea of what constituted a fighting type. I have not paid much attention to that class of poultry, and answer only from rather indefinite general impression derived as nearly as I can recollect from published discussions as to method of judging Pit Games. As I recall the matter, it was held by those who objected to current methods of judging that you could tell no more about the pit qualities of a bird by his looks than you could tell by looking at a flea which way he was going to jump. Perhaps some other reader can enlighten Mr. M.

POULTRY DIRECTORY.

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Schmidt's Poultry Supply House, X. Goshen, Ind.

POULTRY FARMS.

FOR SALE, \$2000 a good dairy or poultry farm, in Steuben Co., N. Y. 50 acres, all improved tillable land, well watered. Large 8 roomed house. Barn 30x40 with stone basement; milk house, hog house, chicken house, orchard. A bargain. Particulars, address, A. G. Wooster, 3720 Carr Place, Fremont Station, Seattle, Wash.

FARM of 22 acres. One hen house 20 feet long, and one 30 feet long. 2 brooder houses 10 feet long, with concrete floor; 300 plum trees, and 50 grape vines bearing. Buildings in fine shape. Steam and electric cars. Other business concerns owner to sell.
E. S. Kimball, Peabody, Mass.

FOR SALE, a fine ten acre poultry farm, cheap. Box 103, Westminster, Mass.

BARGAIN, 2 story 11 room house; barn 36 x 40; carriage house; houses for 300 layers and 1,000 broilers; 36 acres. Keep five cows and horse. 11 miles to steam and electric roads. R. F. D. of nearly 3 miles from Southbridge. In Charlton, low taxation. Chicken an egg route all established.
J. W. Bromley, Dudley, Mass.

FOR SALE, small poultry plant, \$600; half down, balance one year; \$550 cash. Bargain for some one.
E. W. Fisher, Westboro, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

EGGS in winter are guaranteed by using my famous Green Mountain Egg Food. Booklet free.
D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PRIZE stock R. I. Reds. Eggs for hatching 15, 75c.; 100, \$4. Brookside Poultry Yards, J. W. Young, Prop., Box 107, Lanesville, Mass.

READ'S S. C. Reds won 1st at Framingham, Prov., Hartford and Boston. At Boston, 1903, won the \$1000 champion challenge cup; also both color and shape specials for best male. This male will head one of our five carefully mated yards. All other yards being headed by prize winning males, and containing prize winning females. Eggs for hatching, selected part from each yard, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100.
Frank D. Read, Fall River, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Reds, clean sweep at No. Abington, Dec. '02, all 1st, 2nd 3ds and silver cup on 7 entries. Boston, Jan., '03, won 3 ribbons on one dozen brown eggs; also 2d and 4th pullets, 22 in class. Eggs \$2 per 15; incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Circular free.
I. V. Bean, So. Braintree, Mass.

SYMES' R. I. Reds won every possible first and second prize last year at Atlantic City, Newark, Wakefield and Reading. Nuts, bet. winners. Circular free. Fred M. Symmes, Winchester, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Single and Rose Comb. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$5 per 100. Winnings at Lawrence, three firsts and 2d. South Framingham, two firsts and first R. C. pen. Boston, 1903, 1st S. C. pullet, 1st R. C. cockerel; 2d and 5th R. C. pullet; 1st R. C. pen, and six specials. 1500 Reds, on line of electric.
W. S. Harris, Mansfield, Mass.

CROWTHER'S REDS have been leaders since 1897, both Rose and Single Comb. If you want utility, vigor and beauty and the best winning strain in the country, get eggs from my N. Y., Boston, Phila., Prov., and Framingham prize stock. Good hatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs booked at \$2 for 15; \$3 for 25; \$5 for 50.
John Crowther, Fall River, Mass.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H., eight years breeder of Rhode Island Reds for beauty and utility. My stock is farm raised, very healthy and vigorous, of fine color and prolific laying qualities. Eggs from prize winning stock \$1 per 15; \$2 per 30. Member of R. I. Red club. Elm Poultry Farm.

RED FEATHER FARM won 4 firsts at Cleveland, 3 seconds, 1 third at Boston. Eggs from winners. Cockerels and large farm for sale.
Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio.

ROSE COMB R. I. Red cock, won 2d at Boston, 1901, when cockerel. Grand bird, in fine condition; price, \$5. Would exchange for pullets.
W. E. Hooper, Nashua, N. H.

R. I. REDS exclusively. Rich red and red eyes. Rose and Single Comb. Five years breeder of these splendid fowl; 1st and 21 premium birds 3 successive generations. Eggs \$1 for 15, 25 c. cockerels for sale.
R. H. Pierce & Co., Belair St., Brockton, Mass.

ROSE, SINGLE, and Pea Comb Reds. Fifty choice cockerels cheap. Raised on free range from farm bred stock. Clark Farm, Concord, Mass.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS.

SICILIAN Buttercups, imported, outlay any hen; very large eggs. C. Loring, Dedham, Mass.

TRAP NESTS.

THE IDEAL shows the hens that lay the eggs. "The Trap Nest Text Book" shows what to do with them. No one understands trap nests unless they know the Ideal. Write to Frank O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine.

TURKEYS.

TURKEY CULTURE, just out, giving the experiences of the most successful turkey raisers in the United States. Every turkey breeder should have one. Price 50c.
Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York city, N. Y.

EGGS, MAMMOTH BRONZE, 90 per cent fertile guaranteed, \$1.75 per sitting.
C. Adell Kayner & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

W. H. Hot, turkey eggs, \$2 for 10, from fine large breeders. Oakland Farm, Bethesda, Ohio.

WANTED.

WANTED, by married man of thirty, position as manager of poultry plant; only those ready to pay fair wages for a good man need address.
Manager, care Farm-Poultry.

COMPETENT MANAGER, experienced in all branches poultry, wants to make change. Correspondence invited from owners desiring practical man; new plant preferred. Address Editor F-P.

WANTED, position as manager of poultry plant, by middle age married man; twenty-five years experience; run incubators and brooders ten years. References furnished. Manager, Box 22, F-P.

PRactical poultryman wants position. Competent to take full charge of modern plant, 34 years old, married, no children.
Peter Eddy, Melville Sta., Newport, R. I.

POSITION WANTED on poultry plant by a sober, industrious, reliable single man of good experience. Faithful work in exchange for fair pay.
H. Care F-P.

WANTED, lady part. to run house on poultry plant. Small capital required. Box A, Cranbury, N. J.
SUCCESSFUL breeder, fancier, and exhibitor; long experience in business for himself, also as manager large farm, now in position to consider offers. Correspondence solicited. E. T. Blood, Lincoln, Mass.

WYANDOTTES.

SUPERIOR laying strain White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per sit. L. A. Page, Palmyra, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Eggs for hatching a specialty. Fertility from 90 to 100 per cent. Careful selection and culture of breeding stock. Twelve years experience. My customers can win prizes. Brown egg strain, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100.
H. E. Wilson, Bethel, Me.

PARTRIDGE WYAN. New York, Boston winners. First, great Brockton show; fashionable coloring; show birds. C. Loring, Dedham, Mass.

SILVER Pencil Wyandottes, five first prizes great Boston show; greatest layers, greatest beauty, greatest demand. C. Loring, Dedham, Mass.

MY White Wyandottes are the big lusty, prize winning kind that please and satisfy. Pure white, 9 prizes on 10 birds at Greenfield. Stock now Eggs later. Geo. H. Frary, Charlemon, Mass.

15 COCKERELS, W. Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns 3 each, first class stock; 13 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets \$1 each.
C. A. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

TWINING'S Poultry Yards, Yardley, Pa., White Wyandottes exclusively. Fresh and fertile eggs, one dollar for thirteen; five dollars per hundred.

PARTRIDGE Wy. eggs 15 for \$2. Prof. John Evans, Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, Cranston, R. I.

BUFF Wyandottes, thoroughbred, 13 eggs \$1; \$4 per 100. L. Leunon, Purling, Greene Co., N. Y.

THE REAL brown egg Buff Wyandottes, winners at Boston, Cleveland, Atlantic City and South Framingham, and won 1st and 2d prize eggs at Boston, 1903; good cockerels \$2; eggs in season, \$3.
James W. Johnson, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

BUFF Wyandotte cockerels from prolific laying strain, \$1.50 each. L. S. Moulton, Rutland, Mass.

WHITE Wyandotte cockerels that will breed first prize winners or great layers, brothers to my breeding pen that won at Boston, 1903. They are right in comb, eye and correct Wyandotte shape, snow white; as good as money can buy, \$3 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Brick colored eggs, 13c. A few pullets 213 eggs strain. J. S. Gates, Westboro, Mass.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 6 breeding pens of winners; look up winnings. Eggs \$3 per 13; honest dealing. Cook Brother, Yalesville, Ct.

WHITE Wyan. Good, strong, white, healthy birds, winners at Hagerstown and New York. Eggs \$2 per sit. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from prize winning stock, 1 sitting \$2; 3 sittings \$5; 100 eggs \$10. Charles Crossman, Chertsey, Mass.

SPLENDID PRIZE WINNING Buff Wyan. exclu. Eggs for hatching a specialty. Prices reasonable. Fred E. Rockwell, Reeds Ferry, N. H.

GOLDEN AND SILVER Laced and Buff Wyandottes. Fine stock, eggs at fair prices. Birds returnable if not satisfactory. Breeder 18 years.
F. S. Tenney, Peterboro, N. H.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 for 15; \$5 for 40. Piser-Dutcher stock, bred to 196 egg average. Cockerels, \$4, \$6. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Box 366, Bellingham, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, large, vigorous pure white cockerels, score 90-93; 1st at Boston show, \$3, \$5, \$7. Henry M. Hacker, Lynn, Mass.

SATISFACTION Silver Wyandottes. They win and lay for me. Why not for you? Stock and eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting.
R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass.

LANE'S Buff Wyandottes, won at Boston 1st cockerel, 2d and 3d pullets, (novice). At Framingham, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, and eight color and shape specials; 3 choice cockerels for sale. Eggs \$3 sit; two sittings \$5. Irving W. Lane, Foxboro, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. My birds won seven ribbons at Boston show, Jan., 1903, on four entries. Eggs \$3 per sitting; a few good breeding cockerels left. C. J. Titus, 61 Church St., Maplewood, Mass.

S. L. AND PART. Wyan. At S. Framingham, on 10 entries in Sil., won 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third. On Part, 2 entries, won 2 firsts, also silver cup for best display in American class. Some fine cock's and pullets for sale, among them the 2d and 3d Sil. cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting.
E. J. Robinson, Raynham, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. My birds have won at all the leading New England shows, and are now mated for best results. Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100.
H. E. Sullings, Malden, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES for spring breeders; 150 April and May hatched pullets that have not been crowded for eggs. \$1.50, \$1.25, and \$1 each. B. A. Chapman, Springfield, Vt.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Must dispose of 2 cockerels and 6 pullets reserved for my own breeding yards; \$15 takes the lot; or \$8 per pen of four.
Theodore J. Bradley, Delmar, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, heavy layers and prize winners. A few sittings of eggs from prize birds at \$2.50 per 13. Correspondence invited. Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, P. O. Box 159, Naban, Mass.

W. WY. c'k's, \$3 and \$5 each, sired by 1st prize cock Plymouth, Mass., score 95, specials best male, best shape, best W. Wyan. Eggs \$2 per 13.
Wm. H. Nobbs, Raynham, Mass.

70 WHITE and Buff Wyandotte pullets, standard bred, fine birds and laying at \$1.50; also 20 Wh. Wy. hens at \$1.50; excellent breeders; 1 cock \$5; 1 cockerel \$5. E. F. Currier, Amesbury, Mass.

Prize Takers

That is what my pens contain. 23 varieties of land and water fowl. If you are starting new or want to raise the quality of your stock, get some of my bloods in your pens. The markings they get show they have the quality. Right prices on their eggs, and fertility guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.
O. A. Mount, Box F, JAMESBURG, N. J.
The Pine Tree Farm.

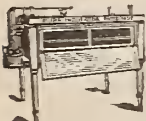
SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



AND ALMANAC FOR 1902.
There is nothing in the world like it. It contains the following: 200 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates, true to life. It tells all about all kinds of **Thoroughbred Fowls**, with life-like illustrations, and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about **INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**. It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and is worth dollars to anyone using an incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of incubators, brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickenhood and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 517, Freeport, Ill.

BURR INCUBATOR



And Brooder on 30 days trial. Improved automatic regulator keeps the temperature exactly right. No guess work. No complications. Perfectly automatic. Takes care of itself. Your money back if you say so. Cash free.

BURR INCUBATOR CO.,
Box B, Omaha, Neb.

BUFF WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY.

At Boston, 1902, 1st pen, fifth cockerel, sixth pullet and cock; 6th head to select from. Let us fit you out with a good trio or pair. Circular free.

Eggs, \$5 per 15; \$5 per 30.

RUFUS Y. COOLIDGE & SON,
Box 293, Hudson, Mass.

PINELAND INCUBATORS
Hatch greatest number strongest chicks.

PINELAND BROODERS
Have never been equaled.

FIDELITY Young OR Chicks
Insure perfect health and rapid growth.

Concise Catalogue from
PINELAND INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.,
Box B, JAMESBURG, N. J., U. S. A.

Incubator Specialties
We make the lamp that does not smoke or fume and does not go out.

Oakes' HYDRO-SAFETY LAMP
is the one safe, sure lamp for incubators, has water-covered wick-tube, explosion or accidents impossible.

Our Aluminum Regulators and Improved Water Thermostats
are the very highest class regulators made for incubators and brooders. To make your old machines better than ever send for catalogue of incubator supplies.

OAKES MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 1, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

Catalogue
1903
Free

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

More varieties of squash have been introduced by us than of all the seedmen of the United States combined—the Hubbard, Marblehead, Victor, Warren, Golden Breeze and Butman, being among the number. Send for our new catalogue of vegetable and flower seed. We sell the purest grass seed in the U. S.

J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

Brings Big Hatches

That's the test of an incubator and that's the record of the

SUCCESSFUL.

SUCCEED WITH A SUCCESSFUL

Don't experiment. Get a time tried and proved incubator. The successful not only hatches perfectly, but it will save a life-time—does not swell nor shrink. Send 6 cents in stamps to cover actual cost of mailing for literature and Poultry Books. Standard Poultry and Poultry Supplies. Books in five languages.

Des Moines Incubator Company,
Dept. 14, Des Moines, Iowa,
or Dept. 14, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWS NOTES.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., won at the Boston show on Brown Leghorns 1, 2, 3, 5 chl, instead of 2, 3, 5, as our report read.

If you are interested in practical ideas in artificial brooding, you should investigate the Natural Brooder, manufactured by O. R. Lincoln, Fall River, Mass.

Mr. W. B. Trowbridge, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., who makes a specialty of R. C. Blue Andalusians, sends us one of his latest circulars appropriately printed with blue ink, which brings the cuts out very nicely.

Mr. P. A. Webster, of Cazenovia, N. Y., one of the early importers and breeders of Cornish Indian Games, is still making them a specialty, and advertises eggs in our classified columns.

The 1903 catalogue of the American Buff Leghorn Club is just out. Copies may be obtained of the secretary, Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich.

In the report of the Hartford show, in the Jan. 1st issue, the types mentioned C. Poindexter among the winners on White Plymouth Rocks. It should read C. E. Poindexter. Our apologies to Mr. Poindexter.

At the Harrisburg, Pa., show, Mr. F. G. Bean, of Collegeville, Pa., won the cream of the regular prizes on Buff Plymouth Rocks, and also won the state Buff Rock cup in strong competition.

The Buff Plymouth Rock club catalogue for the season of 1902-1903, is now ready for distribution. Those desiring copies may obtain them of the secretary, W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y. A two cent stamp to cover cost of mailing is required.

Mr. H. M. Thomson, for ten years in charge of the poultry work of the Hatch Experiment Station, leaves March 1st, to assume the management of an estate in Connecticut, and is obliged to sell his high bred flock of Black Langshans and Golden Seabrights.

Mr. J. W. Parks, of Altoona, Pa., who recently bought the well known H. F. Cox stock of utility Barred Rocks, has a few pullets, and quite a number of good cockerels of that stock for sale. See his ad. if looking for "bred to lay" stock.

W. R. Cirtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., are making a special offer of their fine cut clover for ten days only. The special price for this period is \$1 per 100 lbs. The offer is made to more rapidly introduce their goods to new customers.

Mr. H. W. Slade, Whitesville, N. Y., at Chicago won the American Leghorn Club's silver cup for the best pen of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Mr. Slade also won 1st pen, 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullets in the regular classes, winning all prizes on an entry of six birds, of which only one was not placed.

The Coukey Poultry Remedies, Roup Cure, Louie Killer, and Egg Food and Poultry Tonic, seem to take well with poultrymen, judging by the reports we get. We hear most of the Roup Cure, which has, we believe, been longest on the market, but the others are also well spoken of by those using them.

Instead of two first prizes at the Boston show, as given in FARM-POULTRY, February 1st, Mr. C. B. Travis, of Brighton, won four first prizes on White Leghorn eggs. He had the highest score of any eggs exhibited—97 out of a possible 100 points.

First and second prizes on pens of White Plymouth Rocks at the Boston show were won by R. S. Chalker, Higganum, Conn. In making up our list of awards these were overlooked. It is hardly necessary to say that the birds themselves were not. We apologize to Mr. Chalker and to the birds for the omission.

Chas. W. Larrabee, a pharmacist of Melrose Highlands, (Boston), Mass., is manufacturing two preparations for use of poultrymen. These are "Larrabee's Red Roup Cure," and

"Larrabee's Quince Cream." The Roup Cure is said to be most efficient in colds and fevers, and to have effected some remarkable cures. The Quince Cream is for use for scaly leg and frost bites.

Beginning March 2, and closing March 13, the Missouri Agricultural College will have a two weeks course in poultry culture conducted by Mr. T. E. Orr, of Beaver, Pa. Mr. Orr has been doing substitute work most successfully in Pennsylvania, New York, and we believe also in some other states, and no doubt will make the course interesting and instructive to those who take it.

The Perpetual Hen Co., St. Charles, Ill., invite all poultrymen to investigate their system of incubating and brooding, which they claim is the only one based upon nature's laws. The circular just received from them contains some of the strongest testimonials we have seen in a long time. They invite those interested to send for circular, and also to investigate and see what is done by the persons sending them these testimonials.

Looking over the catalogue of the Iron Age Farm and Garden Implements, just received from the Bateman Mfg. Co., Grenloch, N. J., our attention was especially drawn to the Iron Age Combined Barrel Truck, Handcart, and Leaf Rack, because it seemed to be an article particularly handy for use on a poultry farm large or small. Send for their catalogue and look up this and the numerous other articles of use to the poultryman.

An error in the name, given in the open class as E. R. Braman, was responsible for the mistake of the typewriter who in transcribing the list of awards at the Boston show, gave 2d pen to C. W. Beman, of Port Dickinson, N. Y., instead of to E. R. Beaman, of Plymouth, Mass. As names are frequently given differently in different parts of the catalogue, such mistakes easily occur, though in this case there need have been no mistake had the addresses been compared. We regret that the error occurred, for every man deserves the full credit of his winnings.

Dr. A. A. Brigham has been so closely identified with the cause of poultry education as well as with the experimental work done at Kingston, R. I., during his connection with that institution, that we think our readers will be interested to know more of his present work and plans than the very brief statement in our notes on the Boston show told them. His farm work, it should be said, is carried on in connection with, and is supplementary to his duties as director of the Columbia School of Poultry Culture, of Waterville, N. Y. We understand that the enrollment of students in this correspondence is already large, and is rapidly increasing.

Our Errors and Omissions.

We want to call our readers' attention especially to a few advertisements which through mistakes in this office did not appear as ordered in our Feb. 1st issue.

First are the classified advertisements of Mr. Chas. H. Shaylor, Lee, Mass., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Shaylor's two ads. were omitted, and the omission not discovered until too late to make correction. We trust none of those who would have ordered from Mr. Shaylor's ads. had they seen them in last issue will find it too late to do so now.

The other, a typographical error, was in the advertisement of Mr. L. A. Page, Palmyra, N. J. The address read in that ad. Palmyra, N. Y. Readers who may have addressed Mr. Page at Palmyra, N. Y. will now understand why it is that they have not heard from him. We hereby apologize to all parties concerned. We try to keep these matters straight, but you know the old saying about well regulated households.

The man who sits down and waits for business to come to him will never rise to his feet to greet it. In this case there is complete refutation of the old maxim, "Everything comes to him who waits." Successful business men send out messengers of all kinds, urging people to come to them and buy. They use letters, circulars, booklets, newspapers, magazines, street cars, billboards, personal solicitation and other means and agencies for drawing trade. — *Printers' Ink.*

SAVE ONE-HALF YOUR FUEL
EASY. Write
Rochester Radiator Co. 17 Furnace St. Rochester, N. Y.

DON'T PAY a high price for Egg Food
Get the formula and make it at 24 cents a pound. Have all the eggs you want and some to sell. Send 10 cents for sample package. Address
EGG FOOD CO., Dept. 11, Harrisburg, Penn.

BUFF COCHIN SALE

To close out my prize winners, at your own price.
R. R. LITTLEFIELD, Brockton, Mass.

WILSON'S
New Green Bone, Shell and Vegetable Cutter for the Poultryman.
Also Bone Mills for making phosphate and fertilizer at small cost for the farmer, from 1 to 40 horse-power. Farm Feed Mills grind fine, fast and easy. Send for circulars.
WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

Rhode Island REDS.

If you want to pay \$2, \$3, or \$5 for a Single Comb breeding cockerel write to us your limit. We will describe a bird to you, and guarantee him to answer the description, or money refunded. We have some good ones

FRENCH FARM.

Concord, Mass.

THOMAS HOLLIS, Proprietor.

FORD'S SEEDS.
There is but one kind of seeds that Ford sends out. That is the plump, tested kind—seeds that are **FULL OF LIFE** and spring in the first warm showers. Seeds that produce crops and make friends. Everybody knows how they grow.

THE VARIETIES.
Everything in Vegetables, in Flowers and for the Field. All the approved standard kinds and **MANY CHOICE SPECIALTIES** in Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Strawberry and Trees. You'll never regret sending for the free Ford catalogue. It's the model. Write for it.

FORD SEED CO., Dept. 18, Ravenna, O.

ROYAL STRAIN OF RHODE ISLAND REDS. ROSE COMB EXCLUSIVELY.

WINNINGS AT NEW YORK, 1903.

Hen, 1st, 2d, 3d (these birds having taken 1st, 2d, 3d as pullets at New York, 1902).
Cockerel, 2d, 3d.
Pullet, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th.
Pen, 1st, 2d, 3d.
No Cock shown.
Judge, Dr. Aldrich, of Fall River.

All birds shown were raised by ourselves, and are now in our yards.

You get eggs from all the New York prize winners, and only from the birds shown at New York. Send for pamphlet describing birds and matings. Come and see the stock.

The strain is line bred from a single pair, and comes as true to type as any breed. This is remarkable in R. I. Reds (especially Rose Comb), but it is true of ours.

Birds very large, yet unsurpassed as layers; eggs large and brown, and as uniform as the birds themselves; eyes all red—called by the judge "a red eyed strain."

Eggs and cockerels for sale.

F. D. BAERMAN, Dunellen, N. J.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

[Boston Produce Market Report, Feb. 6, 1903].

Eggs.

Receipts were very light today, but trade is quiet and prices are no more than steady. Fresh western have to be fancy, and show a large proportion of new laid to exceed 23c. Choice fresh southwestern have a moderate sale at 22@23c. Ordinary fresh gathered western dull and easy. Refrigerators urged for sale, most lots at 16½@17½c.

Quotations at Mark.

Nearby, fancy.....27. @28.
Eastern, choice fresh.....25. @
Eastern, fair to good.....22. @24.
Vt. and N. H., choice fresh.....25. @
Mich., Ind. and Ills., fancy candled.....23. @24.
Western selected.....23. @
Western, fair to good.....19. @22.
Kansas and Missouri, choice fresh.....22. @23.
Refrigerators, fancy April.....18. @
Refrigerators, fair to good, spring.....17. @
Refrigerators, summer.....15. @16.

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today.....707 packages.
Same time last year.....323 "
For 6 days.....6,654 "
Same time last year.....2,995 "

Receipts of fresh stock are moderate, and the market has a steady tone, although demand is not active. Fresh turkeys are in limited supply, and have a moderate sale at 18@20c. There are hardly any fresh western chickens good enough to bring over 12@14c. Buyers in want of soft meat stock have to take frozen, and moderate sales of such are reported at 15@16c. Western fowls in fair supply, and choice lots steady at 13@13½c. Western capons in moderate supply, and choice large in steady demand at 18@20c. But few ducks coming. Geese dull.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern:—

Fowls, extra choice.....15. @
Fowls, common to good.....12. @14.
Chickens, choice roasting.....18. @
Chickens, common to good.....12. @16.
Chickens, Philadelphia choice.....18. @20.
Pigeons, choice, ½ doz.....\$1 50. @1 60
Pigeons, common to good.....75. @1 25
Squabs, choice, large ½ doz.....\$3 00. @4 00

Western Dry packed, boxes:—

Turkeys, choice hens.....19. @20.
Turkeys, choice toms.....18. @19.
Turkeys, choice mixed.....18. @19.
Turkeys, fair to good mixed.....16. @17.
Turkeys, old toms.....15. @16.
Turkeys, No. 2.....12. @14.
Chickens, choice.....15. @16.
Chickens, fair to good.....12. @14.
Fowls, choice.....13½. @
Fowls, fair to good.....12½. @13.
Capon, choice large.....18. @20.
Capon, small and medium.....14. @15.
Ducks, good to choice.....16. @18.
Geese, good to choice.....12. @13.

Western Dry packed, bbls:—

Turkeys, choice ½ lb.....18. @19.
Turkeys, common to good ½ lb.....15. @17.
Fowls, choice.....13. @
Fowls, common.....12. @
Chickens.....14. @
Chickens, common to good.....12. @13.
Ducks.....15. @17.
Old cocks.....10. @

Live Poultry.

Fowls are in light supply, and some sales of choice small lots at 13½c.
Fowls, ½ lb.....13. @13½
Roosters, ½ lb.....7. @8
Chickens, spring ½ lb.....@

PHILADELPHIA.

[Official Market Report of Phila. Produce Exchange, February 6, 1903].

Eggs.—Receipts of new laid eggs have been more liberal and the market has declined 1c. under increased pressure to sell. At revised quotations there is a fair demand for choice stock, and the market closes steady. Refrigerator eggs are in liberal supply and pressed for sale at irregular prices.

Penna. and nearby, returnable cases, at mark.....@—22
Western, free cases, at mark.....@—22
Southwestern, free cases, at mark.....@—22
Southern, free cases, at mark.....@—20
Refrigerator firsts, at mark.....16 @—17
Refrigerator seconds, at mark.....14 @—15

Dressed Poultry.—Receipts of fowls are light and the market rules firm, with a good demand that promptly cleans up all offerings. Fine soft meat chickens are wanted at full price, but offerings are largely of staggy and otherwise unattractive stock, which has to be sold at inside quotations. Turkeys are scarce and firm. Ducks and geese are also firm, with supplies closely sold up.

Fresh killed:—
Fowls, choice western.....@14
Fowls, choice southern and southwestern.....13 @13½
Fowls, fair to good.....12 @12½
Old roosters.....@10
Chickens, nearby, choice.....@15
Chickens, nearby, fair to good.....12 @14
Roasting chickens, fancy Illinois, large yellow, soft meat.....15 @.
Roasting chickens, Illinois, fair to good.....13 @14
Chickens, other western, mixed weights, prime.....13 @14

Chickens, other western, mixed weights, fair to good.....11½ @12½
Turkeys, nearby, choice and fancy.....20 @21
Turkeys, nearby, fair to good.....17 @19
Turkeys, western, choice to fancy.....20 @.
Turkeys, western, fair to good.....17 @19
Turkeys, western, old toms.....16 @16½
Ducks, nearby, as to quality.....18 @20
Ducks, western, as to quality.....16 @18
Geese, nearby, as to quality.....12 @13
Geese, western, as to quality.....11 @12

Live Poultry.—Receipts of all descriptions are moderate and the market is firm, with a good demand for desirable stock.

Fowls, fine, heavy and fat.....13½ @14
Fowls, ordinary to good.....@13
Old roosters.....9½ @10
Spring chickens.....13 @14
Ducks.....14 @15
Turkeys.....14 @15
Geese.....12 @14

Feathers.—Prime geese feathers are in light supply and firm, with a good demand.

Geese, prime domestic.....53 @—55
Duck, prime domestic.....27 @—29
Chicken, prime domestic.....4 @—
Turkey, prime domestic.....34 @—
Turkey tails, wings and pointers.....@—10

NEW YORK.

[From the N. Y. Produce Review, Feb. 4th].

Eggs.

Comparative Receipts.

Total 6 days ending Feb. 3.....27,624
Total previous 6 days.....35,578
Receipts same week last year.....29,255
Receipts since Jan. 1.....135,085
Receipts same time last year.....121,169
Exports for week.....None
Exports since March 1.....13,808
Exports same time last year.....51,377

Although the receipts for the week ending last Saturday were lighter than for the previous week, the advices from the principal producing sections were of a weakening character. The weather in most sections was continuously mild, and although some points reported but slow, if any increase in collections, the far southwest was evidently getting eggs in considerable quantity, and offering them here at lower prices.

The liberal offers of stock to arrive, and the general expectation of an increase in supply as the result of continued mild weather, caused a very conservative feeling among buyers, and demands were limited pretty closely to actual requirements. Although part of the stock here and arriving was held off the market under shippers' limits, the supply free to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday proved a little larger than could be promptly moved, and prices fell 1 cent each day to 22 cents for the best western.

This decline caused a further restriction of offerings and stimulated a little more demand. Toward the close of the week more fine fresh could have been sold than were offered, and the market became a little short of available stock, although the quantity in store, had all been for sale, would have been more than ample. The firmness resulting for spot goods did not lead to any recovery of prices, as there were general expectations that receipts would very soon increase, but on Monday, arrivals being lighter than anticipated for the day, there was an advance of 1c. per dozen on all grades of fresh gathered, in spite of a general feeling that arrivals would very soon be more than sufficient. This recovery was partly, if not chiefly, stimulated by bids for "firsts" under the call on "Change." The requirement for "firsts" was raised on Feb. 1, to 85 per cent new eggs, and this seems to be as yet above the quality of most of stock arriving, so that higher bids for that grade could not safely be accepted. At the advance to 23c. Monday's trade was quiet, and some orders arriving to sell goods previously held under limits could not be easily complied with, but on Tuesday, with continued moderate arrivals, prices were held steady for spot goods in spite of evidences of larger quantities near at hand, and free offers of stock to arrive next week at lower prices. The tone at the close is weak on the basis of 23 cents for finest western and Kentucky, and 22@22½ cents for southern.

The quality of our receipts is still irregular, and considering the lateness of the season the proportion of old and stale county holdings has been remarkably large. Dealers are becoming more and more particular, and defective lots have to go at easy prices to attract attention. The pressure to sell refrigerator eggs has continued strong, and prices have ruled weak and irregular. Occasional small lots of exceptionally well kept goods have reached 18c., but that price is very rarely obtained, and for any considerable sales 17c. has been practically the top of the market; a very considerable part of the business has been at 15@16c., some holders being disposed to lose no chance of selling at any reasonable price.

Dressed Poultry:

Receipts for the week ending today (Tuesday) 11,558 packages, against 18,505 packages last week. The general market has continued in unsatisfactory shape. Actual offerings have not been especially large at any time, but nearly all the different transportation companies have been very slow in deliveries, the bulk of the stock due early last week not arriving until nearly the end of the week, when trading was practically over, with a good many lots not received here before Monday of this week, and at the close there are still a good many of last week's expected receipts still behind. Trading has been generally slow.

Fresh receipts of turkeys have been moder-



G. W. Purdum, Hilliards, Ohio, after finishing a hatch with

The Sure Hatch Incubator.

ate, but scarcely any of really fancy quality, most lots as usual at this time of year running coarse, with the toms flabby, and few good enough to exceed 19c. for hens or 18c. for toms, though really fancy would bring more money if here.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and other nearby chickens have been in fair supply, and while fancy grades have been held about steady, the general demand has been moderate. Scarcely any desirable western chickens arriving, nearly all lots running coarse and staggy and greatly neglected.

Capons have been more plenty and only moderately active. Fancy nearby have sold at 22@23 cents, and mixed weights 19@21 cents, while fancy western have been held at 19@20 cents, and mixed weights at 16@18 cents.

Fowls have been rather more plenty and with only a moderate demand a slightly weaker feeling developed toward the close of last week, and since Friday only exceptionally fancy lots have been salable above 13 cents. Old roasters in moderate supply and steady at 10 cents.

Ducks continue in moderate supply, and choice grades firmly held at generally 18c. Geese only moderately active, and few lots here good enough to exceed 10@11c., though fancy young geese bring 12@12½c., occasionally a shade more. Choice large white squabs have ruled firm at \$3.75 per dozen, occasionally a shade higher, but mixed lots range from \$2.75 @ \$3 and small and dark \$2@2.50.

There has been little disposition to move frozen stock as yet. A few turkeys and fancy ducks have peddled out at 20c., and a few roasting chickens at 14@16c., with fancy stalled lots occasionally reaching 17c. We do not hear of any movement in frozen fowl as yet.

Live Poultry.

Receipts for the week ending today (Tuesday), 20 cars of western, 3 cars of southwestern, and 9 cars of southern by freight, and about 4 cars by express. Considerable stock was delayed last week and did not arrive here until Thursday and Friday, when with trade practically over a weaker feeling developed, and all grades of weighing stock declined about 4c., dealers carrying over 7 or 8 carloads. This week opened on Monday with comparatively moderate receipts reported for the week, and the market recovered to 14c. for fowls, 12c. for young roosters, and 10c. for old roosters, and while selling slowly the feeling appears to be about steady. Turkeys showing irregular quality and selling at 13@14c. Ducks working out at 80c.@\$1 per pair for average western. Geese have been in larger supply, especially from southern and southwestern sections, and the tone a shade easier. We quote average western per pair, \$1.75@1.87, and southern and southwestern \$1.50@1.62. Live pigeons have been in light supply and decidedly firmer at 25@30c. per pair.



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JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE FACTORY

51 NORTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Cost of Production in 1902.

Mr. F. L. Butler of E. Providence, R. I., sends us the following statement for the information of the correspondent who recently asked about the cost of producing poultry:

Cost of producing 124 chickens in 1902, hatched between April 1st and June 1st, most of them with incubator and brooder.

Eggs, (241)	\$11.14
Grain, various kinds	40.12
Fuel, grit and scrag	8.92
Incidentals	2.30

\$62.48

To the above add 5c. apiece for picking 70 culls and cockerels, \$3.50, or a total of \$65.98.

The highest price paid for corn was 50c. a bushel, and the lowest 69c.; wheat \$1.90 per hundred; lowest \$1.65 per hundred pounds.

Most estimates of time spent are so far short of the facts I refrain from any estimate as to time, cost of equipment, etc.

St. Paul, Minn., Show.

Jan. 8-14, 1903.

[Addresses of St. Paul exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Minnesota.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—James Daglum, Onalaska, Wis., 1 ck; 2 ckl. Arthur Irvine, Lake City, 2 ck; 1.2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1.3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Goette & Son, 3 ck. Mrs. Robert Waldron, Minneapolis, 4 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen. John McPherson, 3, 4 ckl.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mrs. A. L. Treat, 1 ck; 1.3 hen; 3 ckl; 2.4 pul; 1 pen. Irvine, 2.4 hen; 1.2 ckl; 1.3 pul; 2 pen. J. M. Lewis, 4 ckl; 3 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—N. C. Langeson, Hutchinson, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3 hen; 1.2, 3 ckl; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1.2 pen.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—A. Jungman, Gladstone, 1 ck; 3.4 hen. Goette, 2.3, 4 ck; 1.2 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. George Gauthier, 1.3 ckl; 4 pul; 3 pen. William M. Swagert, Wayzata, 2.4 ck; 2.4 pul; 2 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Theodore Hollister, Duluth, 1 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2.4 pul; 2 pen. Mrs. William Schulz, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1.4 ckl; 3 pen. Jungman, 3 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1.3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Jungman, 1 ck; 3.4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 2 pen. Schulz, 2.3, 4 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1.3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Jungman, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—S. M. Stellwagen, 1 ck; 4 hen. Jungman, 2 ck; 1.2, 3 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—A. S. Napier, 1.2, 3 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2 pul; 1 pen. J. P. Johnson, 4 ck. A. E. Drew, Zumbrota, 3 ck; 3.4 pul; 2 pen. Clarence T. Howe, Glencoe, 3 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Hollister, 1 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF COCHINS.—George T. Reid, South Stillwater, 1.4 ck. C. W. Wixey, 2.3 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—John P. Peterson, 1.2, 3 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pen. Stellwagen, 2 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Cbas. Krueger, 1 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pen. Owings & Purcell, 1 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—C. F. Lang, LaCrosse, Wis., 1.3 ck; 3.4 ck; 3 pen. M. Sandin, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. Mrs. B. Kinney, 4 ck. Waldron, 2.4 hen; 2 ckl; 1.2, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Henry Schroder, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1.2 pen. W. Harvey, 3 ck. John Neis, 4 ck.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Jungman, 1 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—J. F. Johnstone, 1 ckl; 1.2 pul.

BLUE ANDSLANS.—Hollister 1 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

HOUANS.—John Kirby, 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

W. C. WHITE POLISH.—Peterson, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Geo. Waech, 2 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Holland, 1 ck; 1.2, 3 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES.—C. Y. Gibbs, Wayzata, 1 hen; 2.3, 4 pul; 1 pen. J. B. Jasidine, Robbinsdale, 1 ck; 2.3 pul; 2 pen.

BUFF INDIAN GAMES.—Schwelter, 1 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK INDIAN GAMES.—Neff, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—A. J. Fettsch, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1.2 pen.

R. C. and S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Stellwagen, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3 pul.

RUMPLESS.—Gauthier, 1 ck. Schwaeder, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

FRIZZLES.—Schwaeder, 1 ck; 1 hen.

SILVER SERRIGHT BANTAMS.—Schwaeder, 1 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN SERRIGHT BANTAMS.—Goette, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1.2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Robert & Johnson, 1 ck; 1.2 hen.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Fraber & Schleiff, 1 ck; 1.2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1.2 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Goette, 1 ck; 1 hen. Faber, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1.2 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Napier, 1.2 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul.

W. C. POLISH BANTAMS.—Peterson, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1.2 pul.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS.—Goette, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1.2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Goette, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Owings, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1.2 ckl; 1 pul.

TOULOUSE GESEES.—Howe, 1 ck; 1.2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pen. Neis, 2 ck.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Schulz, 1.2 ck; 1.2, 3 ckl. F. C. Hollert, 3 ck; 1.2 hen.

BLACK CAYGA DUCKS.—James J. Loventzon, 1.2 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.2 ckl; 1.2 pul; 1 pen.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Nic. Strunk, 1 ckl; 1.2 pul.

More Chick Questions.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I was interested in your article on feeding young chicks, in Jan. 15th issue, but would like to ask one or two questions.

I am feeding my hens a mash made up of 3 qts. bran, 1 qt. corn meal, 1 qt. flour middlings, and 1 qt. gluten meal, mixed with milk. Would that mixture do for young chicks? That is, would the gluten be all right for chicks? Of course I know the other feeds are all right. For the hens I add 1 qt. animal meal to above. Should I feed animal meal to young chicks? If so, how much?

Again, I have planned to build small houses, say 5 x 6 ft., with lath or wire front, and place 50 chicks with perhaps four hens in each. (with large yard or free range). Would there be danger that the chicks would crowd and sweat in such a house, so as to damage them as you describe?

I also have a feeding problem that puzzles me. I have studied feeding methods for years, and although I get moderately good results, I cannot make my fowls eat the quantity of food usually considered necessary for best results. I plan to keep about 25 hens in a flock. Of course amount of food varies from day to day, but I feed each flock about 1 pint wheat early in the morning; about 9 A. M., 1½ qts. of the mash mentioned above; (with the animal meal added) at noon a small cabbage, and at night about 2 qts. of whole corn. Hens are healthy, pay fair profit, but much smaller than many breeders get. Have grit and shells, floor lightly littered. Have kept several different breeds, and fowls are fair size. Have tried many different mixtures of mash, but cannot get them to eat more than about the quantity stated. They are confined to the houses so they cannot get other feed during the winter. Can you tell me how other feeders make a flock of 25 hens eat 3 or 4 qts. of mash, and as much or more whole grain as mine get? Or shall I be content with moderate results from light feeding? S. S. C.

The mixture of mash described if of good consistency should be all right for the young chicks. Should surmise that the mash used is not of good consistency or hens would eat it more freely. My fowls this morning ate about 15 qts. of mash and cleaned it up quick. The stock comprises 90 Lt. Brahmas, 7 S. G. Dorkings, and 10 W. Cochins Bantams; and this is about their usual morning feed. Of wheat and cracked corn they eat about 15 to 20 quarts a day. It seems to me that the trouble with Mr. C.'s flock must be a poorly made mash, whole corn, and lack of exercise, all combined, resulting in weak digestive power. Would suggest giving these hens only small grain in litter deep enough so that they will have to scratch for most of what they get; and giving the mash quite dry.

As to the houses for young stock—fifty chicks would go all right in such houses for awhile, but one would need to watch closely as the chicks grew to see that they had room and air enough, and act quickly when indications of bad effects from crowding appear.

Two years ago I built a small house, now used for bantams, about the dimensions Mr. C. mentions. Old material was used in it, and cracks were not covered. About 40 Light Brahma chicks were put in it when weaned, the house being placed in a large yard. When the first very warm night came in the last of June, I found that though nearly all of one end of the house was open the air in this house became very close and stifling soon after the chicks went into it for the night. I knocked a few boards off the other end near the top and the chicks were comfortable there for a few weeks longer, or as long as they had room to spread out a little on the floor. After that they were transferred to a temporary shelter in another yard where they had all the room they could use and fresh air in abundance all the time.

Whenever you expose chicks to possible evils from overcrowding, or put them where in some conditions ventilation will be poor, you must keep a sharp lookout for trouble.

POULTRY PRINTING, PIGEON, PET AND STOCK PRINTING.
Valuable eggs are carefully handled if sent under labels illustrated with a large nest of eggs. 100 5x3½ inches, cost 60c.; 250 \$1.10, post-paid.
JOHN ENGEL, JR.,
Box 3, 90 Komoro St., Newark, N. J.

Mountain View Farm White Leghorns have made their Reputation as a Business Fowl,

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\$10 NONE-SUCH Incubator. 200 Egg Capacity.

Copper Heater and Tank. A perfect, fully guaranteed incubator, at moderate price. Automatic regulator keeps even temperature and ample moisture. Requires no care or attention. A child can run it. A high grade machine in every respect.
FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Lock Box B, Forest, Ohio.



THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Is the only BROODER made that is not over-estimated; it cares for its rated number of chicks until they are 12 weeks old. Catalogue free.

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REX LICE KILLER.

A 35c can of Rex Lice Killer will kill more mites and lice than \$5.00 worth of insect powder. Rex Poultry Food increases fertile egg production materially and is a positive safeguard against disease; 25c and 50c pkgs. "Rex" goods are endorsed by Poultry Associations. Insist upon dealers supplying you with "Rex," or write us. We also make Rex Conditioner, Rex Hog Remedy, and Rex Stock Food. REX STOCK FOOD CO., Omaha, Neb.

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Pearl Grit

means healthy birds and prolific layers. Write for prices to
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THE EASY CHICK FEEDER

has solved the feeding problem. Each Champion Brooder equipped with this improvement. Send for 50 page catalogue, Champion Brooder \$5.00 each; Combination Brooder and Brooder House, \$10.00. Sold by

W. W. RAWSON & CO.,

12 and 13 Fanenil Hall Sq., Boston, Mass.

A Problem Solved

How to get the most eggs in winter when prices are high, is a matter which interests every poultry raiser, large or small. The solution of this problem is contained in the new book, the title of which is

WINTER EGGS

And How To Get Them.

This work, the latest in Farm-Poultry series, is by John H. Robinson, editor Farm-Poultry, and the price is but 25c. In many respects it is the most valuable book we have ever published, because it treats of one very important subject only. It tells in clear, concise, easily understood language all that is new and best about how to GET EGGS IN WINTER by the proper

SELECTION, CARE AND FOOD OF LAYING HENS.

THE BOOK will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in cash or postage stamps; or we will send the book and a year's subscription to Farm-Poultry both for \$1. Send all orders with cash, stamps, Express or P. O. Money order to

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., - 22 Custom House St., - BOSTON, MASS.

Outdoor Brooders.



OUTDOOR BROODERS, should they be used directly out in the open? It seems to me that where the incubator should be run in as even a temperatured place as possible, that the same rule to some extent might apply to brooders. Let us look at this subject in a reasonable light. We take any outdoor brooder, put it out in an open field, as we see pictured in most of the catalogues, and what will be the natural outcome?

When the sun shines directly on to any of these little wooden boxes, it is going to change the temperature inside that brooder mighty quick, and unless one is constantly watching them, turning down the lamp flame, raising the covers, rigging up artificial shade for the chicks, in fact, fighting the elements of inside and outside heat, there is pretty apt to be a case of well done chickens.

Then again comes a spell of rainy weather—pleasant isn't it, going around with an umbrella and feed pail, doing a juggling act while you endeavor to keep the water from running down your neck or into the brooder when you lift up the cover to feed the little fellows. Perhaps one or two active ones hop out and give you a run, a slip, a slide, and a soaking. Then again what a delight it is to take an oil can, possibly a lantern, and an umbrella—say, boys, that is fun bunting for a dry spot to strike a match on. Most of us have been through this, and have profited by our experiences. This is not for the benefit of

old bands, but for those new ones who are going to try it this year (and every year).

If you are going to buy an outdoor brooder, or a dozen of them, it will pay you in the end to buy some matched boards, and put up some kind of a shelter over the top of the brooder; or, better still, build three sides and a top; have each part separate, putting them together with books, driving down three or four stakes to fasten the whole thing to the ground with; then it can't blow over. If you will do this you will raise better chickens, give them and yourself a heap of comfort, and if you are handy with tools, you can, by putting a wire fence on, make a good roosting coop for the chickens after you take away the brooder.

There are a great many little points in this hen business that you can get hold of without buying in the dear market of experience. There are some things you have got to learn yourself. Not long ago I found a man who persisted in trying to run an indoor brooder right out in his yard, and he said the "blamed thing was no good no how." In talking with a gentleman, while at the Boston show, about poultry papers, he remarked that "he had no use for them; the folks who did the writing knew nothing about the hen business, and they were a pack of — liars anyhow." This just goes to show that some read and learn, some observe and learn, some learn by experience, others never learn,—hence the chronic growlers. We can all find something new every day in this business, and the question of brooders and brooding is one that will bear studying.

H. F. DEARBORN.

East Mansfield, Mass.

A Very Long Tailed Chicken.



A REMARKABLE curiosity in the shape of one of the long tailed fowls from Japan has recently been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History. The tail feathers of this bird reach to the astonishing length of twelve feet. The specimen here pictured is the first to arrive in America, and will soon be mounted and placed on exhibition in Bird Hall. This curious class of fowls are only raised in and around the province of Tasso, Japan. The full knowledge of their breeding is a secret one, and not known to any save a few old fanciers, who refuse to make public the method as to how they are bred. The price of a hen having the flowing tail twelve feet long is \$50. The usual number of long tail feathers on the body is fifteen or sixteen. Two years is the time required to produce a full growth of tail. The breed is said to be fast dying out, and was first introduced more than one hundred years ago by a vassal prince of Japan, whose crest was a feather. Yearly he offered a prize to the subject who would bring to him the longest feather; consequently the greatest skill was employed to obtain this imperial award.

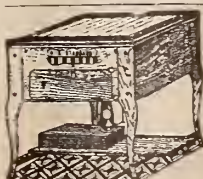
There is absolutely no artificial method used to make the tail feathers grow. All is done by selection, and any failures to obtain good results are due solely to bad or impure stock. Here are some of the main features in regard to these interesting long tailed birds. There are four varieties: First, white head and body feathers and tail black; second, white all over, with yellow legs; third red neck and body feathers; fourth, reddish color mixed with white of body. All of these except the second variety have black tail feathers. As great a length as eighteen feet has been reached in tail feathers; from ten to twelve feet, however, is the usual length. The tail grows about four inches a month, and continues to grow while the bird lives, which is eight to ten years. When older the tail grows about seven inches a month.

The hens remind one of a hen pheasant. They lay in the spring and autumn, one bird producing thirty eggs yearly which are hatched by other hens. The tails of the roosters are cut to allow of their walking about freely, and

their lives are a little longer than those of the hen. The hens must be boused up, but they stand both heat and cold well. The tail feathers are not kept wound up, but are allowed to hang free. When they touch the ground in the cage, a bamboo is put a little way back so as to form an arch. This makes more distance. The birds sit all day on a high, flat perch, and are only taken out once in two days and allowed to walk for half an hour or so, a man holding their tails to prevent them from getting torn or soiled. Twice a month they are washed in hot water, and the birds are fed on unhulled rice and greens. They demand plenty of water, and are wonderfully tame. They are transported in long, narrow boxes, some six inches square, and from 4 to 6½ feet long, in which the bird's body is laid full length, the tail twisted around a little. It is said they can be kept in these boxes as long as forty days without being taken out, if the boxes are properly ventilated. Their cages are 6½ feet high and 3 feet deep. The wonderful feathers, both on tail and body, come from quills much stouter than any possessed by usual fowls.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

One of our readers whom we met at the recent show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, spoke of the cut of a Japanese fowl published not long ago in this paper, and asked if we had seen the account of the production of these birds published a little while ago in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. As we had not seen it, the gentleman kindly offered to send us the clipping which he had preserved. Whether the facts are precisely as represented, we cannot say positively. The writer's own opinion is that the account is about half true and the other half error and exaggeration.

Advertising is as old as Eden. The serpent advertised the forbidden fruit, and got returns. —*Fame.*



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Describes it fully, and will be sent free on request. We are on the eve of a revolution in methods. The Cramping Machine is here to stay. The day of grass fed poultry is past. The demand for fattened finished poultry is at hand. We have perfected the best, simplest, and cheapest CRAMMING MACHINE for forced feeding in the world. A woman or child can operate it. Also the only perfect fattening meal for machine or trough feeding, known as

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If you would know what is now being done in this business, and the details of the process, write for our Booklet, POULTRY FATTENING PERFECTED, and get posted.

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The Strain as Important as the Breed.



S EVEN YEARS diligent reading of the leading poultry papers has led me to the conclusion that while many poultry writers lay great stress on the breed, but few lay emphasis on the importance of the strain.

One frequently reads lists of the breeds accompanied by figures showing the annual number of eggs to be expected from them. Experience has convinced the writer that such lists are almost worthless. All Leghorns are not veritable egg machines; all Wyandottes do not carry an abundance of breast meat and make fine table poultry; all Brahmas and Cochins are not persistent sitters.

Many a person has started to breed a certain kind of fowls, and after keeping them a short time has been disappointed in them, say in their egg yield, and has concluded that that particular breed of fowls is no good, and so disposed of them, and henceforth has been prejudiced against them.

If one takes a fancy to a certain breed of fowls he should not hastily discard it because he finds that his stock is deficient in certain desirable qualities. If his stock does not lay well, and he is convinced that he has done all that he can to make them lay, let him remember that others may have heavy laying strains of the same breed, and procure new blood from them; or if he is unwilling to do this let him select his best layers and breed from

them. He can do this by using trap nests, or by dividing up his stock in small breeding pens, using but two or three hens in a pen. A little time and observation will usually enable him to tell which hen laid the egg. There is individuality about eggs as about everything else. There was a time when the writer was tempted to quit breeding Light Brahmas because their egg yield was disappointing, but the introduction of new blood from a strain noted for its great laying, and a careful selection of the best layers as breeders prevented him from committing so foul a deed.

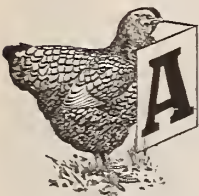
We know that every breed has some limitations. If one is partial to large fowls he would be foolish to select Leghorns, and yet they can be bred to a fair size. If he wants a quick maturing fowl he should not choose Brahmas or Cochins, (yet Brahmas have been known to lay at five months of age) he had better select Leghorns or small R. I. Reds or Wyandottes. It is surprising what can be done with a breed by intelligent and persistent effort.

The panacea for unprofitableness in the poultry business is not new breeds, but more skill expended upon those we now have. While extolling the merits of different breeds let us not forget the merits and demerits of strains. "Does she come of a good family?" may not always be a good question to ask concerning a lady, but it is always a wise question to ask concerning a hen.

Raynham, Mass.

WM. H. NOBBS.

Explaining a Case of "Mental Impression."



A CORRESPONDENT of *Poultry*, (Eng.), writes to that paper: "Last year I acquired a very nice Golden Wyandotte cock, whose head adorned a well shaped comb.

Unfortunately, one day this bird deserted his run in search of 'fresh woods and pastures new,' and invading our general utility pen, fell into the hands of 'Mr. and Mrs. Bumble,' to wit, a couple of turkeys that will not tolerate strangers within the bounds of their parish on any account, and maltreated poor Goldie shamefully. Result: A broken crown, ruining all future show prospects. However, I retained the bird in the breeding pen, as his eyesight seemed unimpaired, and his general condition satisfactory (save the damaged head-piece). Now for the sequel. A few weeks later, the usual baker's dozen of eggs from that particular pen was set, producing—owing to the siter's clumsiness—only seven chicks, five tiny pullets and two cockerels. Strange to relate, both the latter have ugly, misshapen combs, resembling the battered paternal head-gear, and quite unlike the combs of earlier hatches.

"How are we to account for this strange coincidence? When 'Naked Necks' first appeared upon the scene it was commonly reported that the birds (imported from Transylvania) were descended from an ancestor with a scalded neck. This statement was, of course, ridiculed by the great professors of poultrydom, it being considered an impossibility for a bird to transmit an accidental defect of this kind to its progeny. But how about 'imagination' on the part of the hens? We all have heard of experiments with separate herds of black and of white cattle, and of mottled calves produced through maternal 'imagination.' Nor is the peculiarity confined to mammalia, for are not experienced duck breeders most careful in keeping Rouens and Aylesburys out of sight of one another, dreading the detrimental influence of 'color suggestion'? As with color, so with form, particularly the grotesque. Hens are inquisitive creatures, sure to notice the least change in their surroundings. Undoubtedly they perceived the damaged condition of their lord and master

upon his return from the battlefield, and, concentrating their attention upon the battered headpiece, may have exercised a detrimental influence on the embryo? A friendly neighbor ridicules the idea, and attributes the ugly combs of the youngsters to a dash of Indian Game blood in the strain. But why did this alien blood not assert itself at an earlier stage? Truly, I must confess I am puzzled, and should very much like 'counsel's opinion' on the question: are there really possibilities in 'color and form suggestion,' or must we consider such speculations mere products of our own imagination?"

We want to take up the matter at the point made by the question, "Why did not this alien blood assert itself at an earlier stage?" Because such latent tendencies in the blood come out more freely when a bird is not in good breeding condition. A great many people when considering the condition of a bird which has been sick or has gone through such an experience as is described in the above clipping fail to make due allowance for the shock to the nervous system.

One can appreciate what it means if he has ever had personally any such experience. It is generally a long time after he looks well before he feels really well and is able to do full work with his accustomed ease. We cannot judge accurately of the extent to which a bird has recovered from sickness or accident by looking at him; but in the experiences of those who have bred from such birds we have considerable testimony to the effect that the birds were not really in fit condition to breed from.

New England Plymouth Rock Club.

At the annual meeting of the New England Plymouth Rock Club, held January 15th, the following officers were elected:—

President, A. C. Hawkins. Vice-presidents, Parke G. Dingley, F. E. Colby, N. L. Divoll, C. I. Nesmith, D. J. Lambert, and F. O. Groesbeck. Sec'y-treas., W. B. Atherton. Board of directors, H. B. May, W. E. Bright, W. B. Davis, E. H. George, G. T. Nash, and J. E. Nolan.

W. B. ATHERTON, Sec'y.
Randolph, Mass.

A Short Month's Profit.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—While not being in the habit of regularly keeping an egg record of any one pen, I made an exception during February, 1902, on a pen of 14 White Wyandotte pullets. In the twenty-eight days I received from this pen 244 eggs, and they were disposed of as follows:—

10½ dozen sold at home market @ 36c., \$3 72
8 sittings, 15 eggs each, @ \$1.50, 12 00
Making a total of \$15.72 from 14 hens in twenty-eight days. The cost of feed for this pen during the month amounted to \$21.16, leaving a net gain \$13.56—not a bad showing.

Feed consisted of whole corn, wheat, oats, green bone, and cabbage, and a liberal supply of grit. From this pen of 14 hens I have an exceptional lot of fine layers, fine in shape, size, and color, and my orders for sittings are so far in excess of last year. L. A. PAGE.
Palmyra, N. J.

Mr. Page's statement illustrates well the advantage of keeping only thoroughbred fowls, even if one wants them primarily for

eggs and meat for table purposes. Besides the satisfaction derived from having fine birds uniform in appearance, the thoroughbred flock makes it possible for the owner to take in a few dollars occasionally that would never come to him had he only an ordinary flock. I don't know what other expenses for advertising, correspondence, etc., ought to be added to the cost of feed in this case to be deducted from the receipts before the actual profit is shown, but I do know that almost anywhere a man who has a few nice fowls can pick up a good many dollars for birds and eggs in the course of a year from people who see his stock, and that if he still has more to spare, judicious advertising, moderate prices, and civil treatment of inquirers will generally enable him to dispose of it all profitably, even if not at big prices.

Our special clubbing offer as advertised on page 109, is of especial interest to housewives. Every number of *Good Housekeeping* is replete with valuable recipes, timely suggestions, stories, poems, sketches, and is beautifully illustrated. The price for such a magazine and FARM-POULTRY both for one year is exceptionally favorable.

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Profitable Poultry Farming,		
The Next Step and Guide, (Boyer)	25 cts.	30 cts.
Winter Eggs, (Robinson)		
And How to Get Them,	25 cts.	30 cts.
Broilers for Profit, (Boyer)		
A Guide to Broiler Raising,	50 cts.	60 cts.
Farm-Poultry Doctor, (Sanborn)		
How to Prevent and Cure Diseases of Poultry, by a Physician,	50 cts.	60 cts.
Poultry-Craft, (Robinson)		
The Most Complete Poultry Book ever published. 272 pages.	\$2.00	\$3.00

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Jan. 6—10, 1903.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS. — E. W. Owen
psilanti, 1 ck 93½. Donnelly, 2 ck 92½; 2 hen 92½; 1

imitators, but no equals.—*Boston Herald.*

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Jan, 13-17, 1903.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—*Boston Herald.*

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EDITOR'S NOTE For 40 years Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

Plymouth Rocks in 1850.



of my brother poultrymen breeding the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

"THE PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWL."—This is the name of a mongrel breed of some notoriety lately produced by Dr. J. C. Bennett of Plymouth, Mass., which he describes in the *Boston Cultivator* of Aug. 25, 1849, in the following words:—

"I have given this name to a very extraordinary breed of fowls, which I produced by crossing a cockerel (?) of Baylies' importation of Cochius China, with a hen, a cross between the fawn colored Dorking, the great Malay, and the wild India. Her weight is six pounds seven ounces. The Plymouth Rock fowl then, is in reality, one-half Cochius China, one-fourth fawn colored Dorking, one-eighth great Malay, one-eighth wild India—having five (5) primitive bloods, Shaughae, Malay, Game, Turkish and India, traceable by referring to the history of these breeds and their crosses respectively. There are several of this breed (the Plymouth Rock) in Plymouth, from my original stock, belonging to Messrs. Perkins, Drew, Harlow and myself, that are now a little over one year old; the cockerels (?) measure from 32 to 35 inches high, and weigh about ten (10) pounds, and the pullets from six and a half (6½) to seven (7) pounds each, forming, in my opinion, the best cross that has ever been produced.

"The pullets commenced laying when five months old, proving themselves very superior layers. Their eggs are of medium size, rich, and reddish yellow in color.

"Their plumage is rich and variegated; the cockerels, usually red or speckled, and the pullets darkish brown. They are very fine fleshed and easily fited for the table. Their legs are very large, and usually blue or green; but occasionally yellow or white, generally having five (5) toes upon each foot.

"Some have their legs feathered, but this is not usual. They have large and single combs and wattles, large dewlaps (?) rather short tails and small wings in proportion to their bodies. They are domestic, and not so destructive to gardens as smaller fowls.

"The demand for this breed has exceeded all others during this season, and they have been sent into most of the New England states and western New York. And all who may hereafter purchase from persons who have been supplied by myself, or either of the gentlemen above named, may rely on the fowls being genuine and of pure blood.

"I never sell to the same individual a cockerel and pullet of the same parentage, so they need not fear that the breed will be deteriorated by 'close breeding,' etc."

Then the ostensible author of this work, (who by the way, was formerly editor of *The Naturalist*, a monthly periodical published in Boston during 1830 or thereabouts), goes on to say: "How far the above doctrine corresponds with the principles advocated in this humble little treatise. (322 pages, cloth bound) the candid and intelligent reader can judge. But should these fowls be 'bred in the line,' that is, uncrossed with any other race, before the lapse of many years, their progeny will revert to the type of one or the other of the original parents, or they will cease to breed of themselves at all."

Now, here is this account of Plymouth Rocks printed and published over fifty years ago, and also with quotation from an article by the originator of the strain, fresh from the press you might say.

Do you note the origin of the stock, as compared with description and history by McGrew and others of the present day? Do they really apply to the same breed, or is this something that started and died a natural death, before the present day Plymouth Rocks found existence?

From the description of plumage I should imagine they looked anything but Plymouth Rocks as we know them. This, of course, may have been the foundation for a Dominique

cross, thereby obtaining the barring. Still our worthy friend does not go on to say so, but leaves us guessing, with the closing remark, that "the fowls are undoubtedly a valuable fowl for some purposes."

Has this publication ever been brought to your attention before? CHAS. H. WARD, Hillcrest Farm, Bethel, Conn.

The Plymouth Rock of the 'fifties was an altogether different fowl from the direct ancestors of the modern Plymouth Rock. They seem to have nothing in common but the name and a little Asiatic blood. The account which Mr. Ward quotes is familiar to students of the poultry literature of the past.

The Olney, Ill., Show.

Jan. 7-10, 1903.

[Addresses of Olney exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Illinois.]

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Mrs. E. Mitchell, 1, 2 ckl 914. 894; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 91, 90, 894, 881 pen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Chas. A. Reber, West Liberty, 1, 2, 3 ckl 914, 91, 88; 1 hen 894; 1, 2, 3 ckl 90, 892, 894; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 934, 892, 924, 924; 1, 2, 3 pen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Tot Loftin, 1 ckl 874; 1, 2 pul 88, 87.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Richland Farm, Parkersburg, 1 ckl 88; 1 ckl 91; 3 pul 914; 1 pen 181 13-16. J. W. Conour, 2 ckl 88; 2, 3, 4 hen 874, 864, 864. A. E. Stamm, 1 hen 904. Glenn Wilson, 2 ckl 904; 1 pul 91; 2 pen 184. Joe Miller, 3 ckl 904; 3 pen 1804. C. S. Dickerson, West Liberty, 3 ckl 904; 4 pul 91. Mrs. E. E. Edwards, 4 ckl 90; 4 pen 1794. C. P. Wortsell, 2 pul 914.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—James Wilson, 1, 2 ckl 93, 91; 1 ckl 93; 3 pen 184. Laura Gardner, 3 ckl 904; 4 ckl 92. Mrs. E. E. Edwards, 4 ckl 884; 2 ckl 192; 1 hen 894; 3 pul 94; 1 pen 184. A. K. Caswell, 2 hen 94; 4 pen 184. Richland Farm, 3, 4 hen 92, 893; 3 ckl 92; 1 pul 94; 2 pen 184. Miss E. Schifferstein, 2 pul 94. Margaret Boyer, 4 pul 94.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Caswell, 1, 2, 3 hen 914, 91, 894. C. D. Pool, West Salem, 1 ckl 874; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 88, 92, 904, 904; 1 pen 179.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—W. L. McWilliams, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl 874, 874, 894; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 914, 904, 904, 894; 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Glenn Wilson, 1 ckl 90; 2, 4 hen 914, 914; 1, 2, 3 pul 914, 914, 914; 1 pen 1814. Frank Patch, 2 ckl 88; 1, 3 hen 914, 884; 3 pul 914; 2 pen 1794. W. L. McWilliams, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl 904, 89, 88, 884; 3 pen 179 1-16.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—H. I. Morse, 1, 2 ckl, 22, 914; 2, 3, 4 hen 944, 944, 944; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl 93, 924, 924, 914; 1, 4 pul 934, 93; 1 pen 18 1-16. J. W. Conour, 4 ckl 88. Jos. Worland, West Liberty, 3 ckl 894; 4 pen 1824. Geo. Horrall, 2, 3 pul 954, 95. W. L. McWilliams, 2 pen 1844. Mrs. E. E. Edwards, 1 hen 95; 3 pen 181 1-16.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—J. W. Conour, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl 90, 894, 884, 894; 1, 2 hen 892, 89; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 924, 914, 88, 884; 1, 2, 3 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—C. P. Wortsell, 1, 2, 3 hen 934, 93; 1 pul 94.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—A. K. Caswell, 1, 2 hen 924, 90. John Elliott, 1 ckl 924; 2 pul 904. C. P. Wortsell, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 924, 90, 894.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—A. K. Caswell, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 90, 90, 90, 89.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Chas. A. Reber, 1 ckl 94; 1, 2 hen

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902, 894; 1, 2, 3 ckl 944, 924, 92; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul 944, 934, 934, 904; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Richland Farm, 1, 2, 3 hen 944, 904, 894.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Mrs. E. E. Edwards, 1 ckl; 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

ANDALUSIANS.—C. P. Wortsell, 1 ckl 90; 1 pul 90.

S. S. HAMBURGERS.—C. P. Wortsell, 1 ckl 914; 1 hen 914.

B. B. RED GAMES.—W. H. Rupe, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pul.

PIT GAMES.—W. H. Rupe, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen.

JAP. BLACK TAILED BANTAMS.—C. P. Wortsell, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Paul Fritchey, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Mrs. H. Kaerlicher, West Salem, 1 ckl; 1 pul. Chas. A. Reber, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pen.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Richland Farm, 1 ckl 904; 1 ckl 904; 1, 2 pul 934, 924.

WHITE H. TURKEYS.—Geo. Horrall, 1 ckl 94; 1 pul 97.

TOULOUSE GESE.—Richland Farm, 1, 2 gander 93, 914; 1, 2 goose 914, 91.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Richland Farm, 1 ckl 97; 1 ckl 974; 1 pul 904.

Stuart, Iowa, Show.

Jan. 12-16, 1903.

[Addresses of Stuart exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Iowa.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Sheldon & Gillett, Greenfield, 1, 3 ckl; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 3 pen. J.

Andy Wilson, Greenfield, 2 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen. C. C. Pease, 1, 3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—E. N. Robinson, Casey, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl. Wm. Wykle, 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 ckl; 2 ckl; 3 hen; 1, 2 pen. E. C. Emmons, 3 ckl.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Ralph Bryson, Iowa Falls, 2 pul; 2 ckl. Wm. Wallace, 3 pul. Robinson, 2 pul; 1 ckl; 1 hen. Mrs. Harry McKee, 1 pul; 1, 3 ckl.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Mrs. J. E. Allen, Atlantic, 2, 3 ckl. Gillett, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Gillett, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—Gillett, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Mrs. P. L. Sever, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Mrs. H. M. Miller, 1 pul; 3 ckl; 2 pen. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—A. W. Shuck, Casey, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. Wm. McKee, Jr., 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Fred J. Slocum, Dexter, 3 ckl.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Miss E. M. Brickler, 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 hen; 1 ckl.

BUFF COCHINS.—Mrs. Dan Davis, 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—N. A. Neff, Earlham, 1, 2, 3 ckl.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Ed. Jefferson, Casey, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Robinson, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

PIT GAME BANTAMS.—Harry Peers, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

MANMOUTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—C. C. Pease, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 ckl.

PEKIN DUCKS.—J. O. Morgan, Guthrie Center, 1 pul; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3 ckl. Robinson, 1 ckl; 2 ckl.

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An Old Question Up Again.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Having been a subscriber to your journal for some time, I take the liberty to write you for information. The fact is, I have got the chicken fever, and what I most want is advice as to location.

Am located here in northern Indiana on L. S. & M. S. R. R., 125 miles from Chicago, and 100 miles from Toledo. Would a poultry plant at such an inland place be profitable (where poultry seldom sells for more than 5 cents per lb., and eggs more than 15 to 18 cents per dozen)? It makes my eyes water to hear of such prices as are paid in the east. I have a splendid location here for poultry, and these prices I name are in my mind the only drawback. Would not the expense of reaching the large markets I spoke of eat up the profits? In fact, now to be plain, would you not advise one to locate nearer better markets?

Have had but little experience with raising broilers; my hobby has always been eggs, and as a farmer, the egg business has always taken up most of my winter time. Have at present about 100 hens and pullets. Have been getting 18 to 20 eggs a day for January; price now for them 24 cents. This price is seldom reached here. Chickens now are 10 cents per lb., but rarely ever this. I would be happy for such prices all the time. I want your candid opinion about the location, and if you think best to change my location, I will follow your advice. I guess I am becoming a chicken crank, for I see no other way than I must embark in the poultry business at some location. I have plenty of irons in the fire at present, but I can soon let loose. Have 50 head of cattle and 50 head of hogs that follow them. To say this means work, is pretty mild. I care for this stock myself, with 6 head of horses to boot. Oh, yes, my hens too come in for their meals. To say I slight them is false. They are a fine flock of hens, and a little later will shell out the eggs freely. I have six roosters with flock. Have two extra fine ones, but used them last season. It would be wrong to mate them with their own pullets, would it not?

I had prepared to have new rooster for whole flock, but the eggs I bought did not hatch very well, and all of them proved to be pullets. I have a few of these, but they are not as nice looking as my older hens. Would it be best to mate these few pullets with my best rooster, or let them all run together? What chickens I want to raise these few pullets could not furnish me enough eggs. Have never used an incubator, and have but little faith in them. I would have raised some 400 chickens the past season had it not been so rainy. I had good success with hatching, but

so much wet lost lots of them for me, so cut all down to about 200.

I presume you would advise me to buy an incubator by all means. Well, I am willing to do that, but I am going over the ground in quest of the best one. I never was on such a rough sea. I am tossed here and there; we have home grown ones, and all kinds that are advertised so extensively. How can one choose from so many when all claim they are the best one?

J. B. M.

Mr. M. should stay where he is and stick to his cattle and hogs, and other farming for awhile. If he must give more attention to poultry let him do it at first in his present location. If he can develop the business there to such an extent that it is clearly profitable for him to give his time to hens rather than to other stock, it will then be time enough to begin to think of changing locations.

Generally speaking it is better to locate near a large city for special poultry keeping, and as a rule the east offers better advantages in markets than does the west. But if one is already located and his aptitude for poultry keeping remains to be demonstrated it would not be wise for him to make a change just yet. Whether it would be good policy to change later, would depend on what sacrifices the making of a change involved, and what prospects of better profit it offered. East or west, I think the safest way for the average farmer is to make poultry only a branch of his farming. The few who are exceptionally good poultrymen may make it a specialty, but for most it works better as a feature of diversified farming.

For the number of fowls Mr. M. is now handling he does not really need an incubator. Were he hatching early and endeavoring to get out a large number within a short time he would need to use artificial methods.

In breeding he should separate his best birds, and use only what males he really needs. It is not necessary to get new blood every year. The mating of a cock bird to his own pullets is a common one, and one that generally gives good results if the birds used are free from weakness.

Make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book, "Business Dairying" and Cat. 249 free. W. Chester, Pa.

The Charlotte, N. C., Show.

Jan. 12—15, 1903.

[Addresses of Charlotte exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in North Carolina.]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—B. S. Davis, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1, 2 pen. W. B. Alexander, 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 pul; 3 pen. C. C. Randleman, Randleman, 5 ck; 4 ck; 4 pen. Alf. Bertling, Atlanta, Ga., 2, 4 ck; 5 hen; 5 pen. E. M. Rigler, 3, 5 ck.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—P. G. Biggers, 2 ck; 1 ck; 2 pul. Roy Butt, 3 hen. J. A. Isley, Burlington, 1, 2 hen; 2, 4 ck; 1, 5 pul; 1 pen. M. C. Arowood, Burlington, 3 ck; 3, 4 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Isley, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 4 ck; 1 pul. Golden Plume Poultry Co., Burlington, 2, 3 ck; 3, 4 hen; 1, 3, 5 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—A. E. Alexander, 1 ck; 1, 5 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Golden Plume Poultry Co., 2, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1, 3 ck; 2 pul; 2 pen. Isley, 3 ck; 3, 4, 5 pul; 3 pen. Wardin Bros., Nevio, 4 ck. R. H. Henderson, Corona, S. C., 3, 4 hen. W. L. Ormand, Bessemer City, 4 ck. M. C. Arowood, Burlington, 2 ck.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Ormand, 3, 4 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Ormand, 3 ck; 2 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—W. M. Abernethy, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Wm. Jose, 2 ck; 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 pul; 1 pen. Henderson, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 4 pul.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—John P. Green, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. Wardin Bros., Nevio, 2 ck. Ormand, 1 ck.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn., 1 hen; 3 ck; 1, 2, 4 pul; 2 pen. H. M. Collins, Charleston, S. C., 2 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2 ck; 3, 5 pul; 1 pen. W. B. Sampson, 1 ck.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—W. F. Lilly, Petros, Tenn., 2 ck; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 5 pul; 1 pen. Wardin Bros., 3 ck; 4 hen.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Wm. Bush, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 2 ck; 4, 5 pul; 2 pen. Collins, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE MINORCAS.—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.

RED CAPS.—Bush, 3 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—R. B. Caldwell, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

PIT GAMES.—Alec Davis, 1 ck; 5 pul. J. T. Kelly, Lodo, 2 ck. Clarmouth Williams, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4 ck. Emmet Wishart, 5 ck; 2, 3 pul. R. D. Robertson, 1 ck; 1, 4 pul; 2 hen. Horace Johnston, 1, 3 hen.

S. S. HAMBURG.—Ormand, 2 ck.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—B. D. Springs, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3 ck; 2, 5 pul. Geo. H. Windle, 1 hen; 1 ck; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—H. H. Verdery, Augusta, Ga., 1, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. B. S. Davis, 1 hen; 4, 5 ck; 4, 5 pul. Golden Plume Poultry Co., 3 ck; 4 hen; 3 ck; 3 pul. Wishart, 4 ck. A. E. Alexander, 5 ck; 5 hen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Verdery, 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Davis, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 4 ck; 1, 4 pul; 1 pen. Biggers, 2, 3 ck; 2, 4 hen; 1, 3 ck; 2, 3, 5 pul; 2 pen. Johnston, 5 hen; 2 ck.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Biggers, 1 ck; 1, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2 pul. Golden Plume Poultry Co., 2 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Davis, 1 ck; 1 hen.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—Biggers, 1 ck; 1 hen. PERIN DUCKS.—Springs, 1 ck; 1 hen. James Moore, 1 ck; 1 pul.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Springs, 1 ck.

TOULOUSE GEES.—Springs, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen.

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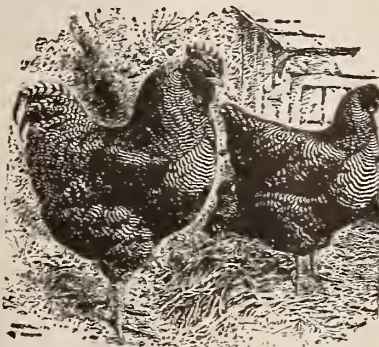
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